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AUDIENCE: King Khalid granted an audience Saturday to former U.S. President Richard Nixon who arrived here in the afternoon after attending the funeral of President Sadat in Cairo. Nixon later on had dinner with the King and Crown Prince Fahd at the royal palace. The King is seen in the photo above chatting with his guest while Prince Fahd looks on.

OPEC may freeze prices next year, Subroto says

MANILA, Oct. 10 (Agencies) — A major energy conference in Manila was told Saturday OPEC would probably freeze oil prices next year and that the world held ample oil reserves.

The conference was warned, however, that the days of cheap oil were gone and that all countries must cooperate in developing programs to tap the widest variety of fuel resources. Dr. Subroto of Indonesia, current president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), told a conference of southeast Asian nations that "the feeling among OPEC members is that we should freeze the price in 1982 so as to give a chance to the world to recuperate from economic sickness."

Dr. Subroto said the price range of \$32 to \$36 a barrel — which OPEC is trying to unify at \$34 — would be reduced in real terms, as it had been during 1981. He said the decline as a result of inflation this year was around 10 percent.

Increased demand for oil next year would remove the small oversupply now existing but a trend toward running down expensive stocks by consumer countries would mean supply would effectively balance demand, Dr. Subroto added.

Subroto made the statements before the plenary session of the five-day conference and exhibition sponsored by the council on petroleum (ASCOPE) of the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). He said the 1982 prospects for oil would not only be dependent on the world's economic performance, but also on activity in the United States together with the political and military situation in the Middle East. Subroto said that the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had aggravated the supply situation in the Middle East, but he gave no further details.

Subroto forecast a slight increase in oil demand in the current quarter primarily

Bush tells senators AWACS deal vital

By Charles W. Holmes
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — U.S. Vice President George Bush continued the administration's push for the AWACS radar aircraft sale to Saudi Arabia stressing that "no single foreign policy matter on the immediate agenda is more important than this sale."

Speaking before an assembly of Washington journalists at the National Press Club, Bush warned Congress that if the proposed defense package sale is voted down, the Kingdom could turn elsewhere for its equipment, and the United States could lose an important relationship. "If we fail now to be a reliable security partner...the Kingdom will turn to others for friendship and alliance, and who will be able to blame them."

Bush told reporters, and a national radio audience, that the question is not whether the Kingdom obtains air defense equipment, but from what source. The vice president cited the British-built Nimrod aircraft as a viable alternate for Saudi Arabia, should Congress refuse to allow the AWACS sale.

"Saudi Arabia needs AWACS to defend itself," Bush told the gathering. "Our friends are not asking us to pay for their defenses or base our troops in their country. They're simply asking us to allow them to buy things that they need to defend themselves." Meanwhile, the administration continued to pick up support from Senators previously uncommitted on the AWACS issue. Although Reagan has gained another 11 votes this week for his package, polls show that he remains short of the necessary support to have the sale approved.

Bush also argued that the international community in the past few decades has developed "a certain weariness" of U.S. foreign policy. "The impression must change," said Bush. He deemed the AWACS sale to Saudi Arabia as vital to preserve the integrity of U.S. foreign policy and commitments.

Bush urged the American public listening to the broadcasting of his speech to write to their representatives in Washington and voice their support of the administration. Ronald Reagan reportedly consulted with Bush about the text of his speech before he delivered it Friday afternoon.

An Associated Press count showed Reagan remains 19 votes short of the support he needs. If the vote were taken now, the tally found, Reagan would lose 57-31. He needs 50 votes to assure the \$8.5 billion deal.

Republican Senator Thad Cochran, who had been uncommitted, became the latest Senator to declare public support for the sale Friday. He met briefly with Reagan at the White House and then told reporters the proposal "clearly serves our national interest and will help us preserve stability in the Middle East. I feel that more and more Senators will be deciding to support the president's initiative," Cochran said.

The latest AP count found just 22 Senators firmly in favor of the sale and nine leaning for it, while 50 Senators were committed against it and seven were leaning that way. The other 12 were undecided, and Reagan would have to win all of those votes plus convert seven opponents to be sure of victory in his first major foreign policy battle on Capitol Hill. Congress has until the end of this month to veto the deal.

After a briefing by Secretary of State Haig, Democratic U.S. Senator Daniel P. Moynihan said Friday he opposed the deal.

Public kept at bay 80 states attend Sadat funeral

CAIRO, Oct. 10 (Agencies) — Anwar Sadat was buried Saturday beneath the pyramidal tomb of the unknown soldier, with thousands of Egyptians trying in vain to breach the strict security imposed to protect world leaders who came to mourn his passing.

Several hundred Egyptian officials and world leaders from 80 states, attended the funeral, including three former American presidents, a host of European leaders, Israel's prime minister and the heir to the British throne. But only three Arab states attended the funeral for Sadat hated in much of the Arab world for making peace with Israel.

The guests walked about half-mile (kilometer) in the 95-degree heat behind a horse-drawn caisson bearing Sadat's body to the temporary grave, barely 200 yards (meters) in front of the parade reviewing stand where he was shot last Tuesday.

American reporters at the burial site saw riot police fire machineguns into the air to



FUNERAL PROCESSION: The gun carriage bearing the coffin of assassinated President Anwar Sadat is escorted by armed forces, followed closely by foreign delegations paying their respects.

May amend policy Mubarak faces hard task

CAIRO, Oct. 10 (AP) — For the former war hero and fighter pilot nominated to become Egypt's next president, the problems facing this ancient nation are suddenly more awkward, even dangerous.

There are few seconds-in-command who have had as much grooming in international affairs — and war — than Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, who at 53 has quietly served close to Anwar Sadat for more than six years and helped him forge the controversial peace with Israel that brought Egypt the hatred of the Arabs.

It is expected Mubarak will continue with the thrusts of Sadat's foreign and economic policies. And this, say veteran Middle East diplomats, puts him in the bullseye of Sadat's enemies.

The difference is Mubarak is not Sadat. He will be trying to do what Sadat wanted and probably asking himself what would President Sadat have done in this case. "One well-informed Western diplomat said.

Mubarak has always been a manager of Sadat's policies and never an architect of his own. Now he is forced to juggle a raft of Egypt's ills that are too often interlocked.

Egypt's capital-poor economy, for instance, is awash in subsidies that the government continues to pay out in order to feed the country's teeming poor. Economists attack this policy, while Sadat's Economic Minister Abdul-Razak Abdul-Meguid calls it necessary when one considers the potential street reaction should the government erase the buffer and 43 million Egyptians wake up one morning to find the cost of three-penny bread suddenly up by 500 percent.

Under Sadat Egypt also subsidized its college graduates by offering them government jobs. They have imposing titles but the pay is as low as \$75 a month for a multi-lingual holder of a four-year degree.

Internal security has jumped to the forefront in the past six months since rioting erupted over the widespread arrests of political opponents. Sadat jailed more than 1,500 persons who he said were inciting rebellion.

Egypt's number-one priority abroad is the follow-up of Camp David which means getting back all of occupied Sinai peninsula from Israel next April.

After that, diplomats here say Egypt might not be so tolerant of Israeli moves such as the July air raid on Beirut and the earlier attack on the Iraqi nuclear research center. "Sadat was a loner and did things his way. Mubarak should be more collegial and he has advisers who will want him to be tougher on Israel," said a diplomat with first-hand knowledge of the normalization between Egypt and Israel.

Israel ships told not to fly flags

TEL AVIV, Oct. 10 (AP) — The Egyptian government has asked Israel not to send its ships through the Suez Canal flying the Israeli flag, Israel radio reported Friday.

Item, Israel's domestic news agency, was quoted by the state radio as saying that Egypt had made the request to prevent possible terrorist attacks against Israeli shipping. The report did not say how long the Israeli ships would be required to observe this request.

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IRA blast in London kills 1, injures 50

LONDON, Oct. 10 (Agencies) — The Irish Republican Army has claimed responsibility for an explosion in central London which killed one passerby and injured at least 50 persons at noon Saturday.

In a communique, the IRA said that the explosion of a laundry truck parked outside Chelsea Barracks had been "aimed at a party of British soldiers." The truck exploded as a bus carrying 23 Irish Guards from the British Army's Ulster Regiment passed by. According to the defense ministry, 22 of the 23 soldiers on the bus were wounded in the blast.

"The attack is attributable to the state of war which exists between the British government and the Irish people," the IRA communique said.

Scotland Yard said that one passerby was killed in the blast and some 30 others injured, although the casualty figure was only tentative. The wounded were taken to various hospitals. A spokesman for Westminster Hospital, where some of the victims were taken, said eight soldiers were undergoing emergency surgery for serious injuries. But a defense ministry spokesman said later only one was critically hurt.

According to Scotland Yard, witnesses saw two men push the laundry truck to the side of the road outside the barracks about a half-hour before the noon (1100 GMT) explosion. The 23 soldiers on the bus, members of the Irish Guards First Battalion, were returning to barracks after a ceremony at the Tower of London. A local resident said the bus passed the site of the blast nearly every day at the same hour.

Witnesses said the army bus was riddled with nails in the explosion. One laundry truck was totally destroyed and windows of cars and buildings in the vicinity shattered, as passersby in the crowded streets panicked and fled. Two of the wounded were children aged two and five, the hospital spokesman said.

Scotland Yard declined to comment on the cause of the blast but a fire brigade spokesman said it appeared to have been a bomb. An army bomb squad was sent to the scene of the blast to investigate.

Meanwhile, Scotland Yard described as a "false alarm" a police evacuation of London's Victoria Station after a suspicious-looking vehicle had been spotted in the parking lot two hours after the blast.

The vehicle exploded at midday at a garage being renovated next to the barracks, which houses two battalions of the queen's household division, numbering 1,300. The household division guards the queen and other members of the royal family.

Scots Guardsmen are units of the household division, which is responsible for the changing of the guard ceremony at Buckingham Palace. Queen Elizabeth II was in Aberdeen, Scotland, at the time.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said the vehicle that exploded was a truck and was believed to be a civilian vehicle. The Yard mistakenly reported earlier a car was involved. A spokesman for the fire brigade said the blast was caused by a "suspect incendiary device."

The IRA, which is fighting British rule in Northern Ireland, last claimed responsibility for an explosion in Britain in May when a bomb went off at an oil terminal being opened by Queen Elizabeth in the Shetland Islands. No one was hurt.

Hinckley's trial begins Nov. 30

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (R) — John Hinckley junior will go on trial Nov. 30 charged with attempting to assassinate President Reagan and shooting three other persons last March.

U.S. District Court Judge Barrington Parker Friday set the opening date for the trial of the young drifter, who has been undergoing psychiatric tests by doctors for the prosecution and the defense. Lawyers for Hinckley, son of a Colorado oil executive,

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Minister commends coordination

MINA, Oct. 10 (SPA) — Pilgrimage and Endowments Minister Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasie reaffirmed the success of this year's pilgrimage plan attributing the success first to God's grace, and, the coordination and hard work of all authorities concerned in the pilgrimage including ministries and various government departments.

The minister said Saturday that the plan achieved considerable success because it was well studied from all aspects, and it was implemented with honesty and collective work as well. The present plan has avoided discrepancies which occurred in the previous years, Sheikh Abdul Wasie said.

He added that the success covers activities of all government departments such as traffic, health, posts, telephones, cleaning and the special administrative plan for lost pilgrims. Sheikh Abdul Wasie commended the government's efforts for providing better services and security to pilgrims in Makkah, Medina and all holy places.

These great efforts won the appreciation and admiration of the heads of pilgrimage missions this year for they provided every pilgrim with ease and comfort for the performance of the religious rites, he added.

Meanwhile, Deputy Pilgrimage and Endowments Minister Abdullah Bougesstres-

sed the coordination among all parties concerned with the pilgrimage which achieved the success aspired for. He said Saturday that immense improvement was noticed in this year's pilgrimage plan in comparison to previous ones. "This is attributed to the good coordination and integration of services among the concerned parties, which is the result of King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd's instructions to facilitate every possible means for the comfort of pilgrims," Bouges said.

Referring to the plan set for the return of pilgrims to their home countries, Bouges said departure of pilgrims will be based on the pilgrimage and endowments minister's instruction after Health Minister Dr. Hussein Jazaeri declares the pilgrimage free of any epidemic diseases. He emphasized that the departure of pilgrims will be effected in a very accurate and organized way so that only pilgrims whose departure time is due will come to Jeddah.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Pilgrimage and Endowments organized here Friday night its annual Islamic seminar under the slogan of "the return to the path of God is the only way for safety."

The seminar was addressed by Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasie, who welcomed the participants in the seminar. Islamic scholars and thinkers attended the seminar which urged the Muslims all over the world to judge their religious and earthly affairs in the light of the divine law and the teachings of Prophet Muhammad.

The seminar recommended that education, as referred to in the Holy Qur'an and the Prophet's Sunnah, should form the basic guidelines for the security, welfare and prosperity of Muslims. It also called on Muslims to break psychological and other barriers and combine their resources and potential for Islamic solidarity and unity, and sincerely return to the path of God.

Addressing the seminar on its conclusion, Sheikh Abdul Wasie thanked the participants for the success of the seminar which resulted in appreciation of their ideas and plans. The seminar was also attended by Health Minister Dr. Hussein Al-Jazaeri and head of pilgrimage missions. The Ministry of Pilgrimage and Endowments gave a dinner party in honor of the participants.

In a separate development, Prince Badr, deputy commander of the National Guard, continued his inspection of the guard's units helping in the pilgrimage services this year. He was accompanied by Makkah Governor Prince Majed and Deputy Governor Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsen.

He visited the information center which comprises a radio station that transmits programs 12 hours a day to the pilgrims; the National Guard library and distribution center which distributed more than 12,000 copies of the Holy Qur'an and other religious books this season; and the guard's emergency hospital and annexed dispensaries.

The information center was visited by more than 2,046 pilgrims this year. The capacity of the hospital was raised by 55 percent this year, adding 11 beds to the 20 that existed last year. It is manned by 56 doctors, 24 nurses and 21 pharmacists.

The guard's medical department also opened an emergency hospital in Ararat on the Ararat Day which moved with the pilgrims from Muzdalifa. The director of the hospital said all cases hospitalized in Mina, Ararat and Muzdalifa this year were sun strokes and indigestion and that all of them were treated successfully.

Prince Badr and Prince Majed expressed their satisfaction for the standard of services rendered by the National Guard in the holy places and thanked the guard's cadets for their valuable contribution to the success of the pilgrimage season.

Arab, Islamic media missions thank Kingdom

MINA, Oct. 10 (SPA) — Islamic and Arab information missions here participating in the task of providing guidance and information to pilgrims have expressed their gratitude to the Ministry of Information for helping them to render services to God's guests in a successful manner.

They expressed their admiration for the Kingdom's gigantic efforts in mobilizing all the potentials and resources at its disposal to provide excellent services to the pilgrims and help them perform their pilgrimage rites in an easy, comfortable manner and a peaceful atmosphere.

The missions conveyed their appreciation to King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd for the immense facilities provided to the Islamic and Arab information centers through the ministry of information. They sent cables of thanks to the King and the Crown Prince Friday night which mentioned the excellent services and help provided to the missions by the Kingdom's government which enabled them convey a vivid account of pilgrimage performance through radio, television and press reports.

Later at night, the ministry hosted a special ceremony for the members of the Islamic and Arab information mission. The function was attended by Deputy Information Minister Dr. Abdul ziz Al-Khojja and other senior officials of the ministry.

Harakan meets officials

MINA, Oct. 10 (SPA) — Muslim World League Secretary General Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan received Friday night the Jordanian and Indonesian heads of pilgrimage missions. He also received a delegation of Albanian Muslims.

Sheikh Harakan discussed issues of the Islamic nation with the Jordanian official. Resolutions of the first Islamic information conference and organizing an Islamic seminar for Muslim journalists in South East Asia, in Tokyo were the topics of talks with the Indonesian delegation.

Meanwhile, the Albanian Muslims delegation expressed gratitude for Kingdom's donation to build a mosque for the Albanian community in Brussels, Belgium.

Arafat says China visit is a success

PEKING, Oct. 10 (Agencies) — The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Yasser Arafat said Saturday his talks with Chinese leaders had been a success but indicated he had not been offered large-scale arms supplies.

Arafat told journalists: "We agreed on all the basic issues," but he declined to comment directly on the question of arms. Earlier, the official New China News Agency (NCNA) quoted Communist Party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping as having told Arafat: "Our aid is limited. You have to rely mainly on your own efforts and on the unity of the Arab countries and peoples."

The PLO leader told reporters he could only discuss the question of arms with his military council, but added: "We should not forget also that Chinese comrades are always modest and we respect their position." He declined to discuss apparent differences between himself and the Chinese concerning the death of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, but reiterated a previous statement that "the night of Egypt will not last long."

"I have full confidence in the great Egyptian people and the great Egyptian army and you should not forget I was myself an officer in the Egyptian Army. This army and this people will never forgive the man who betrayed Jerusalem, the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people," he said.

Earlier, Arafat observed a Chinese military exercise but he declined to give details. The PLO leader left for North Korea.

Fire breaks out in Iran prison; arms destroyed

TEHRAN, Oct. 10 (Agencies) — Weapons, ammunition and prison records were destroyed in a fire Friday at Tehran's Qasr Prison, the Tehran evening newspaper *Ettela'at* reported Saturday.

Quoting a fire brigade spokesman, the paper said large quantities of guns, tear gas grenades and grenade launchers were destroyed in the blaze, which firemen fought for three hours before putting it out. The cause of the fire was unknown and a commission has been set up to investigate the incident, *Ettela'at* said.

The same newspaper reported that 26 persons, eight of them women, were executed Wednesday in the central city of Isfahan. They were accused of carrying on an armed struggle against Iran's leadership. More than 1,500 opponents of the Republic, most of them left-wingers, have been executed in Iran in the past four months.

Meanwhile, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has sent a brief congratulatory telegram Saturday to Iran's new president, Ali Khamenei, and voiced hopes for good relations between the two states. Brezhnev said he hoped Iranian-Soviet ties would develop on the basis of good-neighboredness.

But the message, printed in the Communist Party daily *Pravda*, was shorter than the telegram sent to Khamenei's assassinated predecessor, Muhammad Ali Rajai, in August. It also lacked any of the warmth and optimism of a lengthy message sent to Deposed President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr after his election victory last year.

Western diplomats say Moscow appears to have given up attempts to court the government in Iran, which frequently brands the Soviet Union an imperialist superpower on the same level as the United States.

In Hamburg, the Iranian consul-general, his two vice-consuls and the director of the mission's financial section have resigned in protest at the tide of executions in their country and requested political asylum in West Germany.

The consul, Kamran Malik, said Saturday that the group contacted West German authorities Friday. He said the situation at the mission had been unbearable recently, since the arrival of eight members of the "Khomeini secret service", who kept a round-the-clock armed watch.

BRIEFS

TEHRAN (AFP) — An earthquake registering 4.8 on the Richter Scale shook a region 650 kms south of Tehran early Friday, the Geophysical Center reported here. There were no immediate reports of injuries or property damage.

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Assad may meet former Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh in Latakia on the Syrian coast Sunday, Syrian sources said Friday. The two men are expected to discuss ways to reconcile Lebanon's warring factions and the Middle East situation, the sources said.

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Z. Blum Friday termed three weeks of opening speeches at the U.N. General Assembly an "annual, sterile, anti-Israel ritual," he called upon the assembly to support Middle East peace efforts, including the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

NAHARIYA (R) — The Nigerian chief of staff for the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces in South Lebanon (UNIFIL) was slightly wounded Friday when his vehicle was ambushed a U.N. spokesman at Nahariya said. A senior U.N. official in New York said Brig. Gen. James Onoja was slightly wounded in the left shoulder. He was flown to a U.N. field hospital for treatment.

HAVANA (R) — Cuba and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) have expressed deep concern at what they described as the aggressive course of United States policy. This was "threatening humanity with the holocaust of a nuclear war," they said in a joint communique published after a visit to Cuba by a PLO delegation.

NEW YORK (AP) — FBI and secret service officials are investigating the possibility that assassination teams, trained and manned by former U.S. Green Berets and hired by Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi are plotting to kill President Ronald Reagan, NBC reported Friday.



SHAKING HANDS: British prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher shaking hands with an Afghan refugee elder during her visit to the Naser Bagh refugee camp Thursday.

Kabul assails Thatcher's statement

ISLAMABAD, Oct. 10 (AP) — The Soviet-backed regime in Kabul Friday criticized British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for calling for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, saying her stand was aimed at creating regional tension and unrest.

The state-run Radio Afghanistan, in a broadcast monitored here, said that Mrs. Thatcher made the demand during her Pakistan visit Thursday in order to confuse public opinion about the true situation in the central Asian country. The "limited contingent" of Soviet troops, which Western intelligence

sources estimate at 85,000 men, were invited by the Afghan regime to combat "imperialist and hegemonic aggression," it said.

While Mrs. Thatcher asserted that the only solution to the Afghan crisis is a Soviet pull-out, the Kabul broadcast maintained that only adoption of the Moscow-backed regime's Aug. 24 proposals for political talks can resolve the issue. It made no mention of the British leader's visit to a Pakistani border post on the Afghan border where she climbed up a hill and, pointing toward Afghanistan and declared: "We want that country to be free."

UAE sends message to Qaddafi

ABU DHABI, Oct. 10 (R) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan sent a senior aide to Tripoli Saturday with a message for Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi, the official Emirates News Agency reported.

It said the message, carried by Sheikh Sroor Bin Muhammad Al-Nahyan, dealt with bilateral relations and issues of mutual

concern. Col. Qaddafi visited the UAE in August as part of a Gulf tour to alert the Arabs against the U.S. military presence in the Middle East.

During that visit, the UAE announced it would represent Libyan interests in the United States after Tripoli's embassy in Washington was closed by the Reagan administration.

Hassan criticizes MPs' resignation

RABAT, Oct. 10 (R) — Morocco's King Hassan has described as anti-constitutional the Socialist opposition's withdrawal from parliament after the assembly's mandate was prolonged to six years from four.

Opening the autumn session of the Chamber of Representatives elected in 1977, the king said the withdrawal of the 14 Socialist members was a catastrophe and a very dangerous precedent. He accused the opposition of refusing democracy, refusing the verdict of the majority and placing itself outside the Muslim community.

The 14 members of the Socialist Union of People's Forces (USFP), the main opposition party, withdrew from parliament this week saying they had been elected only for four years and their mandate was thus terminated. Parliament's term of office was prolonged by an amendment to the constitution put to a referendum by the king in May last year and adopted by a big majority. The USFP disapproved of the amendment and boycotted the referendum.

U.S., Israel blamed for Rome blast

BEIRUT, Oct. 10 (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization Friday blamed U.S. and Israeli intelligence services for the Rome bombing that killed PLO official Majed Abu Sharrar.

PLO security chief Falah Khalaf, better known by his code name Abu Iyad, told a news conference at the office of the PLO news agency Wafa. "This criminal act is the work of the American Central Intelligence Agency and their tools, the Israeli intelligence services."

proved of the amendment and boycotted the referendum.

The king indicated that sanctions would be taken against those who "choose what they like in the law and reject what they dislike." He said "the law will ignore those who ignore it" and warned the 14 MPs he could no longer vouch for them.

The departure of the Socialists leaves parliament almost completely dominated by three parties making up the government coalition led by Prime Minister Maati Bouabid. Opposition in the 272-seat chamber now is composed of one Communist member and seven trade unionists. Abdurrahim Bouabid, first secretary of the USFP, and two members of its political bureau, were jailed last month for one year each for criticizing government policy on Western Sahara.

Nearly 200 of the party's militants have also been jailed for their part in a general strike June 20 which led to riots in Casablanca.

Abu Iyad dismissed the possibility that the bomb blast was the work of "Al Assifa," the Palestinian splinter group. "Despite my feelings about Abu Nidal, I am convinced that this time he was not responsible," Abu Iyad said.

Abu Sharrar, secretary of Fateh's revolution council until 1980 and director of the PLO's unified information services since 1972, died when a bomb exploded at Rome's Hotel Flora on the fashionable Via Veneto early Friday.

Mina cleanliness preserved Pilgrims go back to Makkah

MINA, Oct. 10 (SPA) — Part of the nearly two million pilgrims began their journey back to Makkah with the sun set Saturday completing the final part of their pilgrimage by throwing the stones at Jamarat (symbolic of the devil) for the third day. However, pilgrims can stay in Mina longer if they wish.

Pilgrimage Security Forces commanders followed the pilgrims' movement to Makkah by television monitoring screens at the operations division in Mina. Television circuits are located throughout the holy places to provide immediate means of communication for easing traffic congestion and ensuring its smoothness.

The command is linked to the pilgrimage security forces' personnel on the field, who regulate the traffic, with electronic devices for directing their men. The taxing efforts exerted by security men, the National Guard, the Mujahideen and scouts ensured the implementation of the pilgrimage security plan with superb efficiency and enabled pilgrims to perform their religious ritual with ease.

The standard of cleanliness at this year's pilgrimage was remarkable since the state took good care to keep Mina organized

and clean of any diseases or their causes. Despite the large number of pilgrims, Makkah Municipality's efforts to clean the holy places were highly successful.

More than 50,000 cleaning workers have been recruited by eight companies commissioned for cleaning Mina plains. The municipality also has provided garbage collecting vehicles, erected waste boxes in the streets and distributed garbage bags to pilgrims' tents.

A number of vehicles sprayed the streets with chemicals, while areas where the vehicles could not enter were taken care of by cleaning personnel who carried smaller spray equipment. The personnel sprayed open areas between tents and places where leftovers were dumped to prevent the spread of disease carrying insects.

The municipality also stationed 400 inspectors, including military personnel and scouts, to oversee places where sacrifices were slaughtered and ensure the cleanliness of those areas. The municipality has taken the remnants of the sacrifices well outside Mina this year, instead of burying it there.

Prayer Times

Sunday	Makkah	Medina	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	4:50	4:52	4:24	4:12	4:36	5:07
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:08	12:08	11:40	11:26	11:51	12:21
Assr (Afternoon)	3:29	3:29	3:01	2:47	3:11	3:40
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:01	6:00	5:31	5:17	5:41	6:10
Isha (Night)	7:31	7:30	7:01	6:47	7:11	7:40

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Soviet prospects dim

U.S. set for record grain output

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (R) — American farmers will produce record crops this year, while the Soviet Union will suffer its worst harvest since 1975, the U.S. government has said.

Faced with abundant grain supplies, the United States this month offered to sell Moscow an extra 15 million tons of grain for shipment through September next year.

The large supplies also prompted Agriculture Secretary John Block to set off on a two-week trip to Asia to boost farm exports to South Korea, Japan and China.

The U.S. Agriculture Department estimated the Soviet Union's grain production at 175 million tons this year, down from 180 million last year. It would be the lowest harvest since 1975.

The expected crop would be 60 million tons below the goal set by the Kremlin and could create new problems in providing enough food to consumers. In the United States, maize production this year will set a record at 8.08 billion bushels (205 million tons), up 22 percent from last year's drought-reduced crop, the report said.

"Of the major producing states, yields are at record levels in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin," the report said. "The corn (maize) crop continued in good-to-excellent condition in the corn belt and by Oct. 1 most corn was safe

from a killing frost with the exception of some late planted fields in the northern corn belt."

According to the department's crop reporting board, the government's "all-crops" production index now stands at 115 percent, compared to 101 percent in 1980. That means production of major crops is expected to be up 15 percent from 1977, the year used as a base. The previous annual high was 112 percent in 1979. The 1981 index was estimated at 114 percent last month.

Soybean production was put at 2.11 billion bushels, 18 percent larger than the 1980 harvest of 1.82 billion bushels and 1 percent above last month's forecast. The record harvest was 2.27 billion bushels in 1979.

Projections for the cotton crop were virtually unchanged from September at 15.5 million bales, up 39 percent from last year's 11.1 million bales. The 1981 cotton crop will be the largest since 16.5 million bales were produced in 1953. Cotton production hit a record 18.9 million bales in 1937.

Estimates of the wheat crop, already out of the fields, changed little from September, holding at a record of 2.75 billion bushels compared with last year's 2.37 billion bushels, the previous high.

Corn is the United States' largest and most valuable crop. As livestock feed, it is a vital element in the production of meat, poultry and dairy products for American consumers.

With wheat, soybeans, cotton and several other crops, corn also is a top export commodity, going to scores of foreign markets, including Japan, the Soviet Union and Common Market countries.

It said the Soviet Union would harvest its third poor crop in a row, and noted that the lower figure reflects a reassessment of the damage caused by a severe summer drought. "An early October snowstorm in parts of Siberia has impeded the harvest with an estimated two or three million hectares of the crop to be gathered," the report said.

In Moscow, Soviet Agriculture Minister V.K. Mesyats said Friday that grain production had increased in many areas of the country despite "extremely complicated weather conditions."

A brief excerpt from his speech to an agriculture convention in Moscow was broadcast on the nationally televised Soviet evening news program "Vremya."

In the segment of the speech that was shown, Mesyats did not specify where improvements had been made, nor what the situation was in areas of the country where no improvement had been noted.

Last week, Western diplomatic sources here quoted Mesyats as saying the harvest will fall short of the previous five-year average of 205 million metric tons, without saying by how much.

Fed reduces 'penalty' rate by 1 percent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AFP) — The U.S. Federal Reserve Bank has reduced its "penalty" discount rate one percent for the second time in three weeks.

The penalty charge is a surcharge on the discount rate granted to major banks when they borrow too much money from the Federal Reserve system. The penalty rate was lowered from 3 percent to 2 percent. The basic discount rate of the Federal Reserve banks remains at the record level of 14 percent.

A Federal Reserve statement explained that Friday's lowering of the penalty rate was a technical adjustment following the recent decline in short-term interest rates.

The statement said the Fed was continuing its policy of limiting growth of the money supply and credit.

U.S. to stay out of 6th tin pact

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP) — President Ronald Reagan's administration announced Friday that it is quitting the international agreement on trade in tin because a new accord does not balance the interests of producers and of consumers like the United States.

The fifth international tin agreement expires next June and the United States will not be entering the sixth, which then goes into effect.

Michael B. Smith, who led the U.S. negotiating team in Geneva, Switzerland, issued a statement saying: "We worked hard over the 14 month negotiation to structure an agreement which would meet our requirement of a balance between consumer and producer interests, but did not succeed."

One U.S. official, who asked not to be named, said that in the form the agreement was negotiated, it would have been difficult to get the U.S. Congress to spend money for the international buffer stock. This stockpile, designed to stabilize the price of tin, is the centerpiece of the agreement. The idea is to buy for the stockpile when prices are low, and sell from it when they are high. The producer countries try to keep the level where selling starts as high as possible — too high for the taste of U.S. officials.

IMF says

Bank lending to hit \$1 trillion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP) — International lending by private banks all over the world should reach the trillion mark — a thousand billion dollars — by the end of the year, according to a study by the International Monetary Fund.

It's only a coincidence that the U.S. national debt — the amount lent to the U.S. Treasury by American and foreign investors — is also expected reach \$1 trillion somewhat earlier perhaps in the next few weeks.

The authors of the report say they interviewed some 40 banks and bank supervisory authorities in 10 countries and found no special concern about the rate of private lending, even some of the poor countries which are having so much trouble paying their oil bills apparently do not discourage the bankers.

"Although the economic situation of the non-oil developing countries is still difficult," the report says, "many bankers appear to be less worried than a year ago about the risk of lending to them. Bankers seem more inclined to focus on economic fundamentals — the potential growth of the economies of most of the major borrowers — rather than simply on the enormity of the financial magnitudes involved."

The very poorest countries get little credit from the private bankers — they depend on intergovernmental institutions, notably

the World Bank, which also give them favorable interest rates and long periods to repay their debts. Some of the biggest borrowers — such as Mexico, which owed the banks \$41 billion at the end of last year — either have oil of their own or other resources that make them good risks. Borrowing from private banks rose by 27 percent in 1980.

"As the stock of bank claims was some \$810 billion at the end of 1980," the report says, "it seems reasonable to expect \$1 trillion by the end of 1981, implying an increase of 23 percent."

The report was dated August 1981, but made available by the IMF this week. It was written by a staff team under the leadership of Richard C. Williams and G.G. Johnson of the IMF's exchange and trade relations department.

Among the biggest individual borrowers it listed Brazil with 43.3 billion, Venezuela, 21.3 billion, Poland, 15.3 billion, South Korea, 14 billion, Soviet Union 13.4 billion.

The biggest lenders reporting were American banks and some of their offshore branches — \$319 billion. Figures for money lent in other currencies were comparable, an IMF spokesman said. U.S. banks speeded up their lending in 1980 and were expected to continue active, partly because of less demanded for credit in this country.

Sadat's killing fails to trigger mart slump

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP) — The stock market has taken the news of Anwar Sadat's assassination with a degree of calm that surprised many analysts.

On Tuesday, as word spread that the Egyptian president had been killed in an attack during a military parade, gold prices briefly shot upward. Investors concerned about the potential impact of his death on energy politics scrambled to buy domestic oil stocks.

But otherwise, individual investors and fund managers — the latter a group often criticized for their alleged tendency to panic in emotional moments — made no dramatic response.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials dropped a modest 3.61 points on the day in relatively light trading. The next day, it began a rally that left the market with its second consecutive weekly gain. The average closed Friday at 873.00, up 12.27 from a week before and up 48.99 from the 16-month closing low of 824.01 it reached on Sept. 25.

Other readings for the past week showed the New York stock exchange composite index up 1.47 at 70.33, and the American

stock exchange market value index up 6.4 at 314.14. Big Board Volume averaged 48.79 million shares a day, against 49.59 million the week before.

Investors, like everyone else, have had plenty of experience lately coping with the shocks of attacks on prominent world figures. On March 30, the major exchanges closed about 40 minutes early after U.S. President Ronald Reagan was shot in Washington. That day the Dow Jones industrial average dropped 2.62 points.

In the following session, it rebounded almost 12 points on word that Reagan was recovering. Less than seven weeks later, May 13, when Pope John Paul II was wounded in St. Peter's Square at the Vatican, the Dow dropped 3.06.

But few analysts were ready to argue that familiarity with the phenomenon alone could have diminished the emotional impact of the attack on Sadat. "It's a grim day," said one broker as he watched financial news wires hour-by-hour Tuesday.

By Wednesday, analysts said investors seemed to be hopeful for a smooth transition

in the Egyptian government, and pleased with their initial impressions of Sadat's prospective successor, Hosni Mubarak. Mubarak quickly declared his intention to continue Sadat's policies, including the pursuit of peace with Israel. In the eyes of some observers, the behavior of the market stood as evidence that news events, however stunning, often evoke less dramatic responses from investors than casual observers might expect.

When there is a response at all, brokers said, it often proves fleeting. Last Nov. 5, for example, the Dow jumped almost 16 points following President Reagan's landslide election victory. The next day, however, it gave up all of that gain and more.

Some analysts took the market's behavior Tuesday as a bullish sign. "Apparently the weak holders, the nervous types who might have sold on this news, have already bailed out," one broker theorized.

But others, more puzzled than pleased by the absence of a selloff, were not so sure. They questioned whether the market had yet fully faced the issue of the loss of a valuable U.S. ally and a leader recognized as a pivotal figure in the outlook for stability in the Middle East.

Ian McAvity, a Toronto-based investment adviser, called the market reaction "unnatural." McAvity wrote in his market letter, "the loss of a pillar of peace, and heightened uncertainties, produces that worst combination of emotions, anger and fear — which is not good for markets."

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U.S. to offer allies energy alternative

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (R) — Senior administration officials reviewed a draft report designed to dissuade West Germany and other European allies from financing a trans-Siberian natural gas pipeline.

The proposed pipeline would transport an estimated 40 to 70 million cubic meters of natural gas from the Soviet Union to Western Europe over the next 20 years. The U.S. fears this would increase West European dependence on Soviet energy supplies.

A high-ranking U.S. official said the report was very preliminary. A special task force from the state defense and energy departments would meet at least once more before presenting the energy alternative to European allies.

During July summit in Ottawa, President Reagan told West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Francois Mitterrand the U.S. would be prepared to offer increased exports of coal, nuclear power development and other supplies of natural gas as alternatives to the Siberian pipeline. Schmidt is to meet Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev next month.

L. American states view joint oil hunt

BRASILIA, Brazil, Oct. 10 (AP) — Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela have opened talks that could lead to establishing a joint oil exploration and research enterprise, Brazilian officials said Friday.

The three-nation talks, aimed at guaranteeing oil supplies in Latin America, were to continue in their preliminary phase next week in Venezuela, under the auspices of the Latin American Energy Association, officials here said.

"In principle, it deals with acting on the search for energy sources and on the interchange of technical understanding, to provide assistance to those that need it," according to a spokesman for the ministry of mines and energy.

Venezuelan diplomats confirmed the three-way cooperation effort. Together Venezuela and Mexico produce 4.5 million barrel of oil a day. Brazil's production of 235,000 barrels a day is consumed internally.

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Solidarity overshadows KOR

By Neal Ascherson

LONDON — Nobody could quite believe it when KOR, the Polish Committee for the Defense of the Workers, dissolved itself last month. The Soviet and East European press proclaimed that this group of "dangerous counterrevolutionaries" had merely gone underground in order to subvert Solidarity more effectively. KOR's friends, who had known of the decision for weeks, felt that the group's ideas, at least, would go marching on.

The dissolution was announced by KOR's oldest member, the 93-year-old economist Edward Lipinski. He climbed painfully to the tribune of the Solidarity congress at Gdansk, and told the delegates that the existence of this mass movement for democracy meant that KOR had achieved its purpose.

KOR had hardly operated for many months. It was really an opposition group designed, when it was set up in 1976, to function through times of oppression. The appearance of Solidarity in 1980 made it superfluous, and the committee's 32 members (it kept itself small, and had no officers or chairman) dispersed.

Jacek Kuron became an adviser to Lech Walesa. Others went to the provinces to help organize the new unions. Some stayed in Warsaw and continued to produce the KOR periodical *Robotnik* (The Worker). The political view of KOR's members also began to diverge. KOR did not make Solidarity, the August 1980 strikes and the emergence of a free trade union would probably have happened sooner or later without them. But KOR influenced the form the union took, and the ideas of a whole Polish generation.

It was the most successful intellectual opposition group in recent European history — East or West. KOR began after the strikes and riots of 1976 and originally confined itself to collecting money for the legal defense of the strikers and the support of their families. But those who read the signatures on the early KOR documents knew that the group would not limit itself to relief work.

Most of its members had suffered personally

from Poland's recent past. Thirteen were veterans of the anti-Nazi resistance, and many had sat in Stalinist prisons after the war. Five had actually taken part in the Polish-Soviet war of 1920. KOR included writers, academics and the celebrated actress Halina Micolajaska, but its political imagination centered on three men who had been involved in and suffered through the turmoils of Warsaw University in the late 1960s.

These were Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik and Jan Litynski. In the 1960s they had been revolutionary Marxists who denounced the Communist regime for exploiting the workers more ruthlessly than capitalism. Kuron had been part-author with Karol Modzelewski of the famous "Open Letter to the Party" which earned them both prison sentences. Ideologically, the three were not far from Trotskyism.

But the year 1968 was a turning-point in Poland, as in many other countries. The March student rebellion and the nationwide orgy of repression which followed broke the neck of a very traditional form of opposition: left-wing, agnostic, assuming the intellectuals' historic right to lead the nation in revolution.

A few years later came the great workers' strikes of 1970-1, which overthrew the leadership of Wladyslaw Gomulka, and then a fresh outbreak in 1976. KOR stood for a new kind of response. It was much less overtly leftist than the old intellectual opposition, and did not nail its colors to any particular creed.

It saw that the role of opposition intellectuals was not to lead but to service and support the working class, which alone had the strength and the will to force decisive political change on Poland.

Kuron and his friends had modified their views. They no longer talked about conventional revolution but about a gradual change in society brought about through the setting up of independent special organizations — small islands of free association and free speech. Kuron himself argued that the Communist regime ought to welcome such a democratic development. Nothing in Poland worked because there were no rules; bargains did not stick.

If social groups were able freely to build their own institutions, then the authorities would be able to rely on them to keep their undertakings.

A "Poland of free associations" created by a "struggle for pluralism" would create a more stable, contented society which must be in the interests of the regime and even of the Soviet Union — seeking a reliable partner.

KOR viewed independent trade unions as an essential but very distant goal. Kuron and the others were amazed, almost alarmed, when the Gdansk workers set up Solidarity in August 1980. But KOR's influence had nonetheless been important, through the free association ideas spread by *Robotnik*.

Around the paper's distributors, often young workers, cells sprang up in many large plants and formed tiny "free trade union" nuclei. Walesa and his comrades belonged to such a cell at Gdansk, which seems to have been in only indirect touch with KOR.

During the 1970s the regime led by Edward Gierek harassed KOR but forbore to crush it. In 1977 the church quietly extended its support to KOR, which offered its leaders some immunity. Many KOR people were pious Catholics but there was some irony in the sight of the ex-student revolutionaries becoming intimate with cardinals.

KOR (which soon added the extra title of "Committee for Social Self-Defense") was not the only opposition group in the 1970s but it was by far the most original, going beyond the traditional battles against censorship and old-fashioned anti-Russian nationalism. Although KOR did not foresee Solidarity, its identification of the working class as the decisive instrument of democracy proved triumphantly right. In spite of its reticence, it is fair to call KOR a democratic Socialist group, at once familiar with modern sociology and loyal to the original spirit — if not letter — of socialism.

Edward Lipinski, who is old enough to remember the 1905 revolution, recalled the ideals of socialism and the debasement into "a socialism of prisons, censorship and police." It was not KOR people, he said, who were the counterrevolutionaries... (ONS)

Soviet spies eye U.S. technology

By Keith Hindley

LONDON — The Soviet Union has intensified its clandestine, illegal efforts to obtain advanced American and European technology. The U.S. Department of Commerce announced last month that mushrooming covert Soviet activities were concentrating on the new generation of advanced microprocessors, high-speed computer components and the latest computer software.

Every month more than a dozen U.S. components suppliers are approached by Soviet-sponsored middlemen with lucrative orders for sensitive equipment apparently destined for a domestic U.S. business. Last month four such middlemen were indicted by a Los Angeles federal grand jury, accused of illegally exporting \$8 million of advanced electronics ultimately destined for the Soviet Union in violation of U.S. export regulations.

The sales took place between 1976 and 1980 and the four include an Austrian and a West German. They are accused of making use of six U.S. companies as fronts for the sales, which were then funneled through two West German and one East German company and on to the USSR. Such clandestine attempts to obtain goods of potential defense value have become commonplace in recent months and are likely to total several hundred million dollars this year.

Tighter restrictions on the sale of high technology were imposed by the NATO allies in December 1979 after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. These have resulted in shortages of communications and computer components which the Soviets have come to rely upon but cannot obtain elsewhere.

The Department of Commerce is urging all American businessmen to look into the background of any U.S. buyers of sensitive equipment. At the same time, the Reagan administration has bolstered the staffing of the "compliance division" of the Commerce Department's office of export administration, which works in close cooperation with U.S. customs and FBI counterintelligence agents to detect illegal exports.

Policing high technology is difficult because of its wide application in the U.S. for example, one freely available television game contains an advanced microprocessor suitable for use in aircraft, missile, and radar electronics. As a result there have been calls for a comprehensive export ban to Eastern bloc countries. However, an independent study conducted by the Rand Corporation, also published last month concludes that such a ban would be very costly to implement and would be largely ineffective in slowing Soviet development.

The report says: "The most important question about technology transfer in the long run is whether the receiving side is able to absorb the technology it imports, to diffuse it beyond one or two showcase applications and to build upon it to generate further technological advances of its own."
Experience seems to show that the Soviets are overwhelmingly poor at absorbing and making good use of such imports. In most areas they have not visibly improved their ability to innovate on their own.

The case for export control is strongest where the Russians are already world leaders and are able to make full use of imported devices and information. It is in such areas, which include much military research, that exports should be scrutinized carefully.
The Rand report points out that the U.S. itself is moving from being a dominant supplier of leading technology to that of a beneficiary of many foreign advances. This position makes free exchange among Western allies highly desirable. General export restrictions could cost the U.S. much good-will among Western commercial partners, the report says.

MUBARAK'S PRESIDENCY

Egypt bid its late President Sadat farewell yesterday, closing a chapter of eleven years in which he led it both in war and in the attempt to find peace. But the chapter which is now closing is in fact not merely of Sadat himself, but of his generation of 'free officers', the group which came to power after the overthrow, which it organized, of Farouk's regime. When that took place, back in 1952, Sadat's successor, Vice President Hosni Mubarak, was a young man who had just taken his first step in his military career. The world in which he moved as he progressed in the ranks was thus already different from the pre-revolutionary one which Naguib, Nasser and Sadat knew, and within which formed their resolve to break free.

There is thus the expectation that Mubarak's regime will constitute something of a "new" republic for Egypt (the analogy is from France) although this is not expected to become clear until after a while. Those who argue against this, emphasizing how closely identified Vice President Mubarak has been with his predecessor's policies, could profit by the example of the late president himself in relation to his predecessor, the late Gamal Abdul Nasser. Close identification in that case did not prevent Sadat from striking out on his own when the time came.

S. Africa's nuclear plant

By Peter Gregson

KOEBERG, South Africa — South Africa's first nuclear power station is nearing completion despite a question mark hanging over its vital supplies of enriched uranium. Work has proceeded on schedule on the 2.3 billion rand (\$2.4 billion) Koeborg project north of Cape Town since a contract was signed in May 1976 with the French company Framatome to build the twin pressurized water reactor plant.

Almost immediately afterward a separate contract was signed with the United States for the enrichment of uranium shipped from South Africa for Koeborg's initial load of 150 tons of enriched uranium. During the past four months South Africa has fulfilled its part of the contract by delivering the uranium yellowcake to the United States.

But top scientists here are now waiting anxiously to learn if the U.S. government will grant an export permit and allow the enriched uranium to be shipped to France for loading into fuel rods. Opposition to export of the enriched uranium has been based on South Africa's refusal so far to sign the international nuclear non-proliferation treaty and fears that it could use spent fuel from Koeborg to extract plutonium, the essential ingredient for an atomic bomb.

The issue is clearly a hot potato for the Reagan administration and no early answer is expected. Scientists here, who had expected an answer by now, told reporters during a recent visit that work could proceed without delay until next May. The plant is scheduled to deliver commercial electricity to the national grid for the first time on Jan. 1, 1983. If the fuel has not arrived by May next year, however, the plant will begin to run into delays which could last for years.

Koeborg's radiation protection supervisor, Brian Fitzpatrick said: "This is almost the only nuclear power plant in the world to be constructed almost bang on schedule. Some are a year to nine years behind schedule when they go into service."

Sikhs struggle for 'Khalistan'

By Sumanda Datta-Ray

CALCUTTA — Militant Sikhs who hijacked an Indian airliner to Pakistan last month were seeking the release of a 35-year-old religious leader called Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale. Pakistan army commandos stormed the plane at Lahore and overpowered the five hijackers. Indian authorities later announced a ban on Sikhs carrying their sacred knives — kirpans — on airliners.

The sant, who preaches heady revivalism from the pulpit, is a strikingly turbaned and bearded figure in flowing robes. He was arrested last month for suspected complicity in the murder of a 92-year-old newspaper editor and former member of parliament, Lala Jagat Narain.

Narain had persistently opposed the demand for a separate Sikh homeland to be called Khalistan (Land of the Pure) as an associate member of the United Nations. Maps of this national republic show it as covering not only Punjab and adjoining Indian states but also Kashmir and Pakistan; in short, the vast empire of the one-eyed Ranjit Singh, Lion of the Punjab, who died in 1839.

The Koh-i-Noor diamond had belonged to Ranjit Singh; his son, Duleep Singh, was taken to England, where he achieved fame as Queen Victoria's spoiled and wayward protege.

"Khalistan" currency, postage stamps and passports, all printed abroad in English, French and Punjabi, are in clandestine circulation among those who hanker for souvenirs of his romantic but doomed attempt to revive the legend of Ranjit Singh. India's 10 million Sikhs (more than half of whom live in the Punjab) are not easily given to nostalgia. They are sturdy cultivators, reckless drivers of buses and taxis, and intrepid soldiers: men of action who are often the butt of unkind ethnic jokes.

Sikhs take witticism at their expense in good humor but sometimes resent not being given adequate credit for their fighting qualities. When an army recruiting hoarding in Calcutta showed about six different uniformed racial types from all over the country, my Sikh taxi-driver grumbled that the advertisement was discriminatory because there should have been two Sikh soldiers to one of each of the others.

Sikhism grew out of a 15th century warrior-guru's efforts to cleanse Hinduism of cluttering ritual and restore the purity of traditional values. After the collapse of their own empire (though four semi-independent Sikh kingdoms survived in the Punjab right to the end of British rule) many Sikhs enrolled in the British Indian forces, serving with great distinction in both world wars and providing the king-emperor in London with a splendidly picturesque bodyguard.

The same traditions persist in independent India, whose army relies heavily on recruitment in the Punjab. The just-retired army chief of staff was a Sikh.

There are probably more champions of "Khalistan" among Sikhs abroad than in India. Jagjit Singh, a former Punjab education minister who founded the "National Council of Khalistan," has lived in Britain for the last decade. Another advocate, Ganga Singh Dhillon, is based in Washington, though he frequently travels to Pakistan.

The money these two men are able to spend on publicity for the cause prompted India's home minister, Zail Singh, to complain that the movement was being financed and directed from abroad: "When there is a foreign hand, you can feel it but you can't see it," he said.

Nearly 2,000 Sikhs have tried to enter Canada in the last few months, claiming political asylum on account of their support for "Khalistan". This racket is thought to be the brainwave of ingenious travel agents abetted by relatives among Canada's 10,000 Sikh immigrants who have set up an East India Refugee Aid Committee in Toronto to import kinsmen.

The only respectable politician in India to support the campaign is Sukhjinder Singh, a former police deputy superintendent who became Punjab's education minister in 1977. He was arrested on Sept. 14 for preaching secession, which is an offense under India's constitution.

The "Khalistan" movement is very different from the struggle for an independent Nagaland. Nagas live outside India's ethnic and cultural mainstream and can claim not to have been brought under Delhi's control until conquered by the British. But, as the Privy Council, British India's final court of appeal, ruled in 1903, Sikhs are Hindus. Culturally they are no different from Hindu Punjabis.

Sikhs certainly show no inclination to fight for the Land of the Pure but what is a cause of concern to officials is increasing evidence of bloodshed among rival groups struggling for supremacy and between Sikhs and Hindus, both fomented by religious leaders who hope to exploit violence to consolidate their positions.

It is revealing of authority's helplessness in dealing with such lawlessness that Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale was able to dictate the place and time where he would surrender. After eluding capture for 11 days, he allowed the police to arrest him at a dramatic ceremony in his own headquarters watched by a congregation of several thousand followers to whom he had just delivered a passionate address.

As the mob went berserk, burning down police tents and stoning paddy wagons the police opened fire and 13 people were killed — martyrs to the cause of "Khalistan".

God, family provide Mrs. Sadat's strength

By Lisette Balouy

CAIRO, (AP) — Deeply shaken by the assassination of her husband, President Anwar Sadat, his wife Jihan has turned to God and her small family for solace. She watched from a nearby box Tuesday as Muslim zealots stormed the reviewing stand where her husband was watching a military parade and mortally wounded him in a hail of bullets and grenades.

Her legs scratched and her suit soiled from being hurled to the ground by her security men during the shootout, she flew by helicopter with her husband to the hospital where surgeons battled to save his life. When it was over, she collapsed murmuring his name, friends said.

Since the assassination, her friends say, she has been ordered by doctors to take sedatives. On the first day she secluded herself with her three daughters in her room, but now receives condolences from friends and family.

Mrs. Sadat, 48, had been married to the late president for 29 years and shared his dreams for Egypt. She often brushed aside the criticism Muslim zealots leveled at her husband, calling their charges the byproduct of the war with Israel and the economic hardships of Egypt.

"When peace prevails it will die out," she said. "We must have patience."

Perhaps the most active first lady in the Middle East with interests in population control, charities and women's rights, she came underfire from ultra conservative Muslims. She said it did not annoy her and hoped her critics would fade away as Egypt overcame its economic crisis.

"When you are in difficulties you turn to God for help," she recently told an interviewer.

Friends who have been to see her since Sadat was killed say she has turned fervently to Allah.

"It is his will, and this is my fate," she moaned tearfully to an old friend. "I must bear it bravely because this is what Anwar would have expected of me."

Fate and the will of God are key tenets of Islam, and Mrs. Sadat, in a Los Angeles Times interview said she had put her faith "in fate" when she realized that her husband's peace policy with Israel and his drive for progress had made him a marked man.

To drive home the need to eliminate illiteracy in Egypt and encourage women in this tradition-conscious society to actively participate in the country's development, Mrs. Sadat went back to college. After receiving bachelor's and master's degrees in literature she became a lecturer at Cairo University.

"Teaching is what I like to do best," she said in an interview broadcast recently by Egyptian television. "I am proud of what I do and I do it with pleasure. Today, I am the wife of the president of Egypt. But this is just a phase in my life. My job is what will always remain for me," she said.

As a lecturer, she earns the equivalent of about \$60 a month.

"The sum is small. But it is most precious to me, because I have earned it after years of hard work."

During the interview she joked that Sadat had once suggested she decline the salary. "I told him that even a presidential decree would not stop me. It is not for the money. It is only because it is the result of my personal effort," she said.

Friends expect her to continue her lecturing when the academic year resumes, and, in accordance with Islamic tradition keep mostly to her family, making occasional public appearances.

"Family life is essential to me. Even on days when I am under pressure between lectures and official functions, I always make a point of calling my children on the telephone. As for our five grandchildren — they are the joy of our life," she said in the television interview.

"On Fridays we spend the day together — we joke and read together, play with the ball or go on walks, and the president joins in our fun — it is our only day with him as a family," she said.

Her daughters Lubna, 28, Noha, 24, and Jihan, 21, as well as her only son, Gamal, 25, are all married. With the exception of her namesake they each have children.

"The children complain that we spoil our grandchildren. They say I do more than the president," she said laughing. "I argue that you only live a childhood once and so children should grow up without any restraint to complexes. When they are of school age discipline should start."

The children are not as active publicly as she is — she says that is because they are kept busy with their children. "But they are not less dedicated while the president or I are for the welfare and progress of our country," she said.

"Now with this tragedy, her small family will be her only source of comfort," said a relative.

New Guinea Old customs prevail in 'young nation'

By Avis and Porter Taylor

PAPUA, New Guinea — During World War II when the Allies established an airbase in the interior of Papua, New Guinea, airmen were greeted as visitors from another world. When the base closed the natives maintained the air strip, built a straw airplane, and built bonfires trying to entice the return of the visitors with their chocolate bars, radios and canned foods.



RICH MAN: Natives wear their riches around their neck as bones and shells.

At the end of the war that country became a protectorate of Australia and civilization made some appearances in the coastal town of Port Moresby and the capital city of Goroka.

A road of sorts, with prefab bridges built by Army Engineers, also brought some civilization by connecting the interior towns of Mt. Hagen and Kundiawa to Goroka. In these towns you see odd combinations such as women carrying umbrellas and Air France shopping bags.

Other interior areas are still so remote that money is unknown. The barter system still prevails, using boar's teeth, and sea shells for money.

In these same areas there are school systems where tuition is paid with crops like potatoes, and the children are taught in their native tongue as well as in French and English.

Recently Australia granted the country independence making it one of the world's youngest nations but many ancient customs and superstitions still exist. Although cannibalism and head hunting are frowned upon, many strange practices from the past are still followed.

For example when a garden is ready to be planted, men of the village stretch out on the ground in a long row and roll themselves all the way across the land to "squeeze out any evil spirits."

The world famous Mud Men still perform that ceremony, which is reputed to have originated when a warrior fell in a puddle of white mud and frightened the wits out of the enemy as a "ghost man." That is the word still used by natives to describe white men.

Although dark brown in color, New Guinea people do not have the features of Negroid races of Africa. The average per capita consumption of yams is about five



NATIVE DANCERS: New Guinea's native tribesmen participate in regular dances and perpetuate their traditional customs.

bananas per day. They also eat a lot of papaya, bananas and other native fruits.

There are many giant frogs in the country which has 300 inches of rainfall per year, but the natives find the idea of eating frog legs quite repugnant.

Some customs and wood carvings, especially in the Sepik River area, indicate visits by beings from another planet; and one of the frequently reported modern day cases of a UFO sighting occurred in New Guinea.

During the period of French rule prior to World War II each village had two chiefs — one for political matters and one for religious matters. Burial practices are rather unique consisting of a 30 day ceremony which includes embalming with smoke and mud.

The corpse is then placed on a seat on a hillside overlooking the village. When it finally falls apart, bones are put in a cave which serves as a community burial place.

Suzan Mubarak is an activist

Education, charity, women's causes appeal to new first lady

By Lisette Balouy

CAIRO, (AP) — Suzan Mubarak like her predecessor Jihan Sadat, is an activist involved in promoting education, charity organizations and women's causes despite criticism from conservative Muslims.

The wife of president-designate Hosni Mubarak, who was elected Tuesday to succeed assassinated President Anwar Sadat, will move into the role of first lady on Oct. 15 when her husband is to be sworn in.

Mrs. Mubarak is a "delightful lady," with "a ready smile and a sparkle" in her hazel eyes, said one friend, while another described her as "graceful, intelligent and witty."

At 39, Mrs. Mubarak is studying for her master's degree in sociology at the American University in Cairo (AUC), where she received her bachelor's degree in 1977.

Her master's thesis, due for presentation in a few weeks, is entitled: "Deprived Children in Poor Areas." She gathered practical experience for the study while working on a

program she began in five schools in Cairo's poor areas. The object was to teach handicapped children to read and write, as well as a few skills.

"My sincerest wish is that they grow up to be self-dependent citizens," she told an interviewer recently. "I would like to see children in poor areas get a glass of milk and a full meal each day."

Like her predecessor, Mrs. Mubarak has been criticized by conservatives who say she should stay at home fulfilling a traditional Islamic woman's role.

Mrs. Mubarak and Mrs. Sadat also share a similar family heritage. Mrs. Mubarak's mother was Welsh, and Mrs. Sadat's was English. Both women have worked hard to help their favorite charities. One of their common interests is the S.O.S. Children's Village.

"I love my work dearly and draw great satisfaction from seeing the children learn. The hope they may take active part in the

development of the country is a great reward in itself," Mrs. Mubarak said.

Like Mrs. Sadat, she is active in fund-raising and is the current head of the American University International Alumni Board; which is trying to set up income-generating projects to overcome the school's financial problems.

"AUC is important to Egypt. Its liberal arts education program is an asset to our developing nation and we should help it expand its services," she told the board in a meeting last month. "We must all work

together to put up a plan that will work."

Founded in 1919, AUC is funded in part by the U.S. Agency for International Development and receives private donations and research grants.

It currently has 1,000 undergraduates and 500 graduate students. About 80 percent are Egyptian, 10 percent are American and the rest are from various Eastern, European and African countries.

Mrs. Mubarak's sons, Gamal 21, and Alaa 19, both study at AUC.

Mrs. Mubarak met her husband when he

was a pilot in the air force, and they married when she was 17. Even after he became vice-president in 1975, they maintained a quiet life-style, choosing to live in a small tree-shaded villa in Heliopolis, a Cairo suburb.

Official sources say they expect the Mubaraks to remain in the two-story home, but the president may use the Orouba Presidential Palace, near their home for official functions.

"It would suit Mrs. Mubarak perfectly," said a friend. "She loves her home and Heliopolis."

Initial research complete

Isolation of gene could precede curing cancer in initial stages

NEW YORK (LAT) — Scientists at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory and two other major research institutions have made what is described as possibly a major breakthrough in understanding human cancer — the isolation of a gene that transforms a healthy cell into a cancer cell.

The research teams, working separately and simultaneously, also have found evidence that apparently identical genes can be found in different types of tumors, with the Cold Spring Harbor researchers on Long Island finding a common gene in colon and lung tumors — forms of cancer responsible for more than 150,000 deaths annually.

According to the scientists involved, the work may eventually lead to the development of procedures to screen persons for genes that could trigger the development of a tumor, although they emphasize such a development may be many years away.

The findings at Cold Spring Harbor — where a gene carrying the genetic code for the reproduction of a human bladder tumor was isolated only recently — and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Sidney Farber Cancer Research Institute in Boston, are being described in terms ranging from "a significant advance" to "a major breakthrough." But the comments are all tempered, even by the scientists themselves, by a cautious "if" — if the as yet unpublished findings can be replicated by other scientists.

The current research effort, begun in Boston more than two years ago in the belief that such genes must exist, provides a piece of the puzzle as to why and how normal cells are transformed into tumor cells.

According to Michael Wigler, the molecular biologist who heads the Cold Spring Harbor team, "the very encouraging thing is that the same gene has been found in two different tumor sources, because that indicated that there may be some common thing that's responsible for an unhealthy percentage of cancers."

The isolation of human tumor genes would be an "absolutely major" step in the understanding of cancer, said Dr. Frank Rauscher, senior vice president of the American Cancer Society.

"The fact that there are identifiable genes in humans that can code for a tumor means we have a handle on how that gene is switched on, what it does, and can perhaps learn how to interfere with it," he said.

While scientists have known for the past 2½ years that the "blueprints" for tumor production are carried by some genes —

something suspected for many years — it is only in the past few months the genes have been isolated.

Wigler and his associates at Cold Spring Harbor, molecular biologists Manuel Perucho, Kenji Shimizu and Mitchell Goldfarb, say they have screened a large number of tumor cells, including lung, breast, colon and bladder tumors, as well as neuroblastomas brain tumors and have found so-called dominant genes in "about 25 percent of them."

Geoffrey Cooper, of the Sidney Farber Cancer Research Institute, said his group has very recently succeeded in isolating a gene in chicken leukemia, and according to Robert Weinberg, a research scientist at M.I.T., "we have isolated part or all of human leukemia, human bladder and human colon carcinoma genes...over the last several months."

None of the scientists has published reports of their latest findings, and Weinberg, who together with Cooper published the first papers in this area of research, was particularly reluctant to discuss their latest unpublished work.

The entire body of recent work, said Weinberg, represents "a very big breakthrough," but "I would be embarrassed to have my work discuss in any detail" before it is reviewed by other scientists and accepted for publication in a respected journal.

Wigler and his associates at Cold Spring Harbor agreed to discuss their work, they said, in the belief that public understanding of science is best furthered by a willingness of scientists to discuss their work.

In a recent interview at the lab, Wigler explained how the tedious business of screening tumors for dominant genes works.

"The first line experiment is to take DNA the basic chemical blueprint of life from tumors and ask whether that DNA can...cause normal cells to become malignant," he explained.

The DNA from the human tumor is then inserted in normal mouse cells, which have proven to be very receptive to foreign DNA. "We look a couple of weeks later for the appearance of malignant cells," said Wigler. "A normal cell will form a fairly uniform single layer on a petri dish, but if one cell becomes transformed malignant its progeny begins to pile up and they form a very distinctive cell colony we call a focus. When those cells are grown up they are tumorigenic."

The genes, explained Cold Spring Harbor's Goldfarb, leave what might be described as "finger prints" by which their presence can

be spotted and they can be identified. But the actual isolation of the triggering gene is an extremely tedious technical procedure and is dependent upon recent breakthroughs in molecular cloning.

"You are looking for something that is one part in a million, because the human genome human genetic package contains enough material to code for a million genes," Wigler said. "The really critical question is: What is the role of the gene in the actual tumor?" Wigler said. "We're going to study the gene isolated from the bladder tumor."

Members of Wigler's group stress that they do not know where the gene they have isolated fits into the formation of a tumor. While they know that if they insert gene into normal cells it will cause the transformation of the cells into a tumor, they do not know what role this plays in the cancer process, or if many genes may be involved.

"All the studies of tumors and their variability suggest that their creation is a very complex phenomenon that must be multi-genic in origin," Wigler said. "So at the very best we're probably looking at one single stage in the development of a malignant cell." Because none of the new work has been published in scientific journals, experts asked to comment on the significance of the new findings stressed that their statements are based on confirmation of the scientists' work.

Rauscher, of the American Cancer Society, said that if the new work holds up under careful scientific scrutiny it will represent a "major, major breakthrough, equivalent to finding the cause of a major disease." Dr. Robert Gallo, chief of the Laboratory of Cancer Cell Biology at the National Cancer Institute, was not quite as effusive.

"It represents a major step forward," said Gallo, but "I wouldn't term it a major breakthrough...it sounds like a significant advance. These people know what they're doing." Wigler's group is funded in major part by the National Cancer Institute.

The scientists involved in this new genetic work say that it might eventually lead to the development of procedures to screen individuals to learn if the cancer-carrying gene has become active. Individuals might go to their physician's office, have a blood sample drawn, and then learn that they were carrying an active tumor gene, Wigler said. Then he said, stressing that he is dealing in pure speculation, it might be possible to begin treatment at the disease's initial stages.

But such potential clinical application of the work is years down the research road, scientists say.

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Phillies, Dodgers too

Brewers keep in the running

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP) — The Milwaukee Brewers, the Los Angeles Dodgers and the Philadelphia Phillies kept their hopes alive in the major league playoff series Friday.

While the Oakland A's sailed to the American League West title with a 4-1 victory Friday night over Kansas City Royals, the Brewers, Dodgers and the Phillies won their matches in their respective division playoffs.

All trailing 3-0 in their series, the Brewers beat the New York Yankees 5-3 in the AL East playoffs, the Dodgers tripped the Houston Astros 6-1 in the National League West and the Phillies stopped the Montreal Expos 6-2 in the NL East to stave off elimination. Those three series all continue Friday.

"A lot of us went through lean years, drew strength from them, and that makes this all the more beautiful," said Rick Langford, the winning pitcher Friday night for the revitalized A's.

The A's, who won five straight division titles from 1971 to 1975, were last in the AL West in 1979, winning only 54 games and drawing a woeful total of 306,000 fans that season.

"If we had won this series, we still would have a record under 500 going into the championship series," said Larry Gura, Kansas City's losing pitcher Friday night. "That wouldn't have been fair. The best club in a division should be the one in that series, and the best club in this division is the A's."

The Royals, who had taken four of the last five division pennants, collected 10 hits off Langford, equaling their total through the first two games. But they wasted most of the



Ted Simmons

hits, including four in the fifth inning when they failed to score.

Langford went 71-3 innings for the victory, and Underwood and Dave Beard held Kansas City hitless the rest of the way. Rickey Henderson provided the lion's share of the Oakland offense by reaching base four times and scoring three runs.

Paul Molitor socked a tie-breaking leadoff homer in a two-run eighth inning and Ted Simmons' drove in three runs with a homer and a double as Milwaukee defeated New York. Simmons' two-run homer in the seventh inning snapped a 19-inning scoring drought by the normally hard-hitting Brewers.

"I think for the first time in three days, we feel like we're alive," Simmons said. "To go down 2-0 is a down thing. But now I think we've come alive again."

Fingers, who saved 28 games during the regular season, was the winner this time, while Tommy John, the Yankees' left-handed ace, was the loser.

Larry Christenson saved the Philadelphia Phillies from losing their throne by combining with two relievers to beat the Montreal Expos while Steve Garvey hit a two-run homer in the first and Burt Hooton allowed just three hits over seven innings to lead Los Angeles to victory over the Houston Astros.

Poland virtually assured of final spot

LEIPZIG, East Germany, Oct. 10 (Agencies) — Poland made sure of a place in the 1982 World Cup Soccer finals by beating East Germany 3-2 Saturday in a match that drew a crowd of 85,000.

The Poles shocked the East German defence when 38-year-old Andzej Szarmach scored in the first minute. Soan Wlodzimierz Smolarek raced through to make it 2-0.

The East Germans, needing a win to retain hope of a place in the finals, recovered fast and pressed until halftime. They combined well but could not crack the Polish defence.

The Poles had lost Szarmach, injured after scoring the first goal — his 32nd in 59 internationals. Andzej Iwan replaced him.

Soon after halftime Schnuphase scored for the Germans from a penalty but Smolarek restored the Poles' two-goal margin. Midway through the half, Joachim Streich cut the German deficit for the second and last time. Switzerland beat Romania in a Group Four

qualifying match 2-1 and practically crushed Romania's hopes for a berth in the final.

Some 65,000 fans in the August 23 Stadium here saw what some Romanian sports commentators said was the most disappointing match played by the Romanian team.

The Swiss were considered underdogs in the group, but with a clever defense tactic and dangerous counterattacks were able to take two badly needed points from the Romanians.

England and Hungary were now considered the most likely teams to represent Group Four in the World Cup.

Encouraged by a scoreless first half, the Swiss continued their defensive tactic in the second, but immediately put two strikers into the team once Romania led 1-0.

Balaci executed a free kick with a hard shot that left Swiss goalie without chance. Immediately strikers Ellia and Sleuthi were sent into the attack.

Zappa equalized after an indirect kick and Luethy outplayed two defense players and goalie Cristian for the final 2-1 score.

Although the Romanians were more offensive, they appeared slower and far too complicated to get the ball into the Swiss net.

After the Balaci goal center-forward Georgescu had the 2-0 on the tip of his boot, but bombed the ball from nine meters straight into Burgener's hands.

Referee attacked

Indonesian referee Hardjowasito Sudarso had to be escorted from the pitch by police Saturday following a controversy-packed World Cup Asia-Oceania qualifying match in which Kuwait beat New Zealand 2-1.

At fulltime, the referee was surrounded by police and escorted through a hostile crowd. Spectators pelted Sudarso with cans and several were dragged away by police as he left the field.

Vijay Amritraj surprises Solomon McEnroe beaten twice in two days

MELBOURNE, Oct. 10 (Agencies) — John McEnroe, New York's world No. 1, was beaten 6-7, 6-1, 6-3 by fellow-American Eliot Teltscher in the semifinal of a \$400,000 Challenge Tennis tournament at Festival Hall here Saturday.

Teltscher will play compatriot Gene Mayer, who beat Australia's Peter McNamara 6-3, 6-3, in the final.

McEnroe, who lost Friday night to South Africa's Johan Kriek, said: "I have no confidence in my serve but I can't give any excuses because I've had five days here and enough time to get used to the conditions."

Kriek ranked 15th in world standings, defeated McEnroe in a thrilling three set match 3-6, 6-3, 6-3 and then walked abruptly out of a post-match press conference after being ignored by reporters for 10 minutes while they asked McEnroe how he lost.

Following the match Kriek was ushered in to join the press conference. After waiting for 10 minutes as reporters questioned McEnroe about his loss, Kriek said: "Thanks for the questions boys," and walked out.

He told reporters he had planned a six-week break before beating McEnroe and now he would have to reconsider. Kriek ran down every possible ball and was able to neutralize McEnroe's normally lethal cross court backhand.

Meanwhile, Vijay Amritraj needed just 15 minutes Friday to win the first set, struggled to a second-set tiebreaker where he withstood set point, and then won the tiebreaker to defeat Harold Solomon 6-1, 7-6 on the



John McEnroe

second day of the \$300,000 Edmonton Tennis Challenge.

Amritraj, a 29-year-old native of Madras, India, was devastating in the first set. His booming serve provided him with eight aces and his pinpoint shots down the sidelines were nearly impossible for Solomon to reach.

In upsetting Solomon, the tournament's No. 5 seed, the ninth-seeded Amritraj was ahead 5-0 after just 11 minutes of play.

"I felt my timing was very good in the first set," he said of his play. "Especially the way I started."

Amritraj plays top-seeded Bjorn Borg of Sweden in one of four quarterfinal matches Saturday. It will be the first match of the tournament for Borg, Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina, Brian Gottfried of the U.S. and Wojtek Fibak of Poland.

In Barcelona, top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and second-seeded Guillermo of Argentina moved into the semifinals of the \$175,000 Count of Godo Tennis Tournament.

The two other semi-finalists were fourth-seeded Yankick Noah of France and Eddie Dibbs of the United States.

The results in the quarter-finals matches were: Lendl defeated sixth-seeded Adriano Panatta, Italy, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2; Noah defeated Tomas Smid, Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 6-4; Dibbs defeated Pedro Rebolledo, Chile, 1-6, 6-3, 6-2; and Vilas defeated fifth-seeded balazs taroczy, Hungary, 6-1, 6-1.

In the women's section, top-seeded Martina Navratilova easily defeated Barbara Hallquist 6-1, 6-1 Friday to advance to the semi-finals of the \$125,000 Florida Federal Tennis Open.

In Saturday's match, Navratilova will meet No. 3-seed Sylvia Hanika, who defeated Kathy Rinaldi, 0-6, 6-3, 6-4 Friday.

In other quarterfinal action Friday, Mary Lou Piatek upset No. 4-seed Wendy Turnbull 7-5, 6-1. Piatek's semifinal opponent will be West German Bettina Bunge, a 6-4, 6-1 victor over Sandy Collins.

Prakash whips Misbun Sidek

KUALA LUMPUR, Oct. 10 (AFP) — Indonesia's Hadiyanto will have the chance of avenging his compatriot Liem Swie King's defeat at the hands of China Han Jian when they meet in the men's singles semifinals of the inaugural World Cup Badminton Saturday.

On Friday, Hadiyanto beat Denmark's Martin Frost 17-15, 15-3. The other semifinal will be contested between World Games champion Chen Chang Jie of China and current All-England champion Prakash Padukone of India. While Chen Chang Jie beat Malaysia's Janani Sidek 15-8, 15-7; Prakash whipped Misbun Sidek (Malaysia) 15-4, 15-6.

Pakistanis make semis

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Oct. 10 (AP) — All four seeded Pakistanis, Fahim Gul, Umar Hayat, Atlas Khan and Jamsheed Gul, qualified for the men's semi-finals of the Malaysian Squash Open Championship Friday night.

In the women's division, Jenny Trowse of Malaysia, scored the first upset by edging second-seed Teresa Dorey of Australia to move into the semi-finals with Sue Paton, Lim Siok Hui of Singapore and B. Kumari of India.

Results: (Men's quarterfinals) Fahim Gul (Pakistan) beat Chong Hon Ton (Singapore) 9-1, 9-4, 9-1; Jamsheed Gul (Pakistan) beat Abdul Rehman (Pakistan) 9-5, 9-1, 9-3; Atlas Khan (Pakistan) beat Rahim Gul (Pakistan) 10-9, 9-0, 9-6; Umar Hayat (Pakistan) beat Shams Zaman (Pakistan) 9-5, 9-1, 9-5.

Women's (quarterfinals): Sue Paton (Singapore) beat Jackie Yip (Malaysia) 9-2, 9-0, 9-0; Lim Siok Hui (Singapore) beat Hony Sharmam (India) 9-0, 9-3, 9-4; B. Kumari (India) beat Anna Kronenburg (Malaysia) 9-6, 9-0, 9-2; Jenny Trowse (Malaysia) beat Teresa Dorey (Australia) 9-4, 7-9, 9-1, 9-0.

Lucky Ballesteros advances

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AFP) — Severiano Ballesteros beat Bernhard Langer 5 and 4 in the semifinals of the World Matchplay Championship at Wentworth Saturday.

Earlier, Ballesteros, playing marvellous golf and with luck on his side, was four-up on Langer after 18 holes. Ballesteros, two down after four holes, stormed back to finish with a six-under-par 60 and Langer could not be blamed for looking a little bewildered.

The German was round in 71, good scoring considering the damp, underfoot conditions, yet he was made to look almost second-class as Ballesteros fired seven birdies in the last 15 holes.

Langer could rue his misfortune at the 16th and 17th holes, where the Spaniard rode his luck. At the 380-yard 16th, Ballesteros pushed out his second shot but it struck a spectator, bounced back onto the green to

Karpov spurts to 3-0 lead

MERANO, Italy, Oct. 10 (R) — World chess champion Anatoly Karpov Friday advanced halfway to retaining his title when he beat challenger Victor Korchnoi for the third time in their championship series.

Korchnoi resigned on his 53rd move, conceding the fourth game of the series to the 30-year-old Soviet Champion.

Karpov won the first two games and the best Korchnoi has been able to manage so far was a draw in the third game. The championship goes to the first player winning six games.

Despite adjourning in a hopeless position Thursday night, Korchnoi, 50, played on Friday in the hope of a rare mistake by his long-time adversary. But no mistake came and Karpov's inclusive technique carried him smoothly to victory in 12 moves which took as many minutes from the resumption of play.

Korchnoi opened his sealed 41st move and desperately pushed forward a passed black pawn. But Karpov ignored the diversion and the challenger indicated his resignation on move 53 by signing his score sheet and silently leaving the stage.

Lev Alburt, a grandmaster who also left the Soviet Union, said Friday night: "If Korchnoi can draw the next five or six games Karpov may become unsettled and a real fight might take place." But Canadian international master Camille Coudari, commenting on the state of the match and Korchnoi's state of mind, said: "It's impossible for him to play under these conditions."

Korchnoi's aides have said they believe his play is being affected by anxiety about the family he left behind in the Soviet Union when he defected in 1976. He is now based in Switzerland.



Alvin Martin

Everton holds West Ham O'Callaghan goal helps Ipswich keep top berth

LONDON, Oct. 10 (R) — English soccer league leaders Ipswich bounced back from last week's defeat at Southampton to beat Wolverhampton 1-0 to stay top of the First Division Saturday.

Ipswich, who squandered a 3-1 lead to lose 4-3 against Southampton, made no mistake this time after Kevin O'Callaghan put them ahead in the eighth minute with his first goal for the club.

O'Callaghan is Ipswich's record 250,000 sterling (\$450,000) signing early last year. His winner lifted the leaders to 20 points from nine games.

Swansea sustained their splendid form since being promoted from Division Two at the end of last season with a 2-0 win over Arsenal. Goals by Leighton James and Max Thompson continued struggling Arsenal's dismal form and lifted the Welsh team into second spot with 19 points from nine matches.

West Ham remained the only unbeaten First Division side after a 1-1 draw against Everton. Center half Alvin Martin was the villain who turned hero for West Ham. He

committed an error within the first minute which allowed Steve McMahon to put Everton ahead, but scored a 39th minute equalizer.

West Ham slipped from second to fourth on 17 points, while Tottenham climbed into third place on 18 with a 2-0 victory against Stoke.

Argentine Osvaldo Ardiles put Tottenham ahead and Garth Crooks sealed victory with the second goal in his first game of the season after a cartilage operation.

The 103rd clash between city rivals Manchester United and Manchester City ended in a goalless draw which meant United dropped a place to fifth on 16 points.

European champions Liverpool trounced Leeds 3-0 to jump six places to seventh.

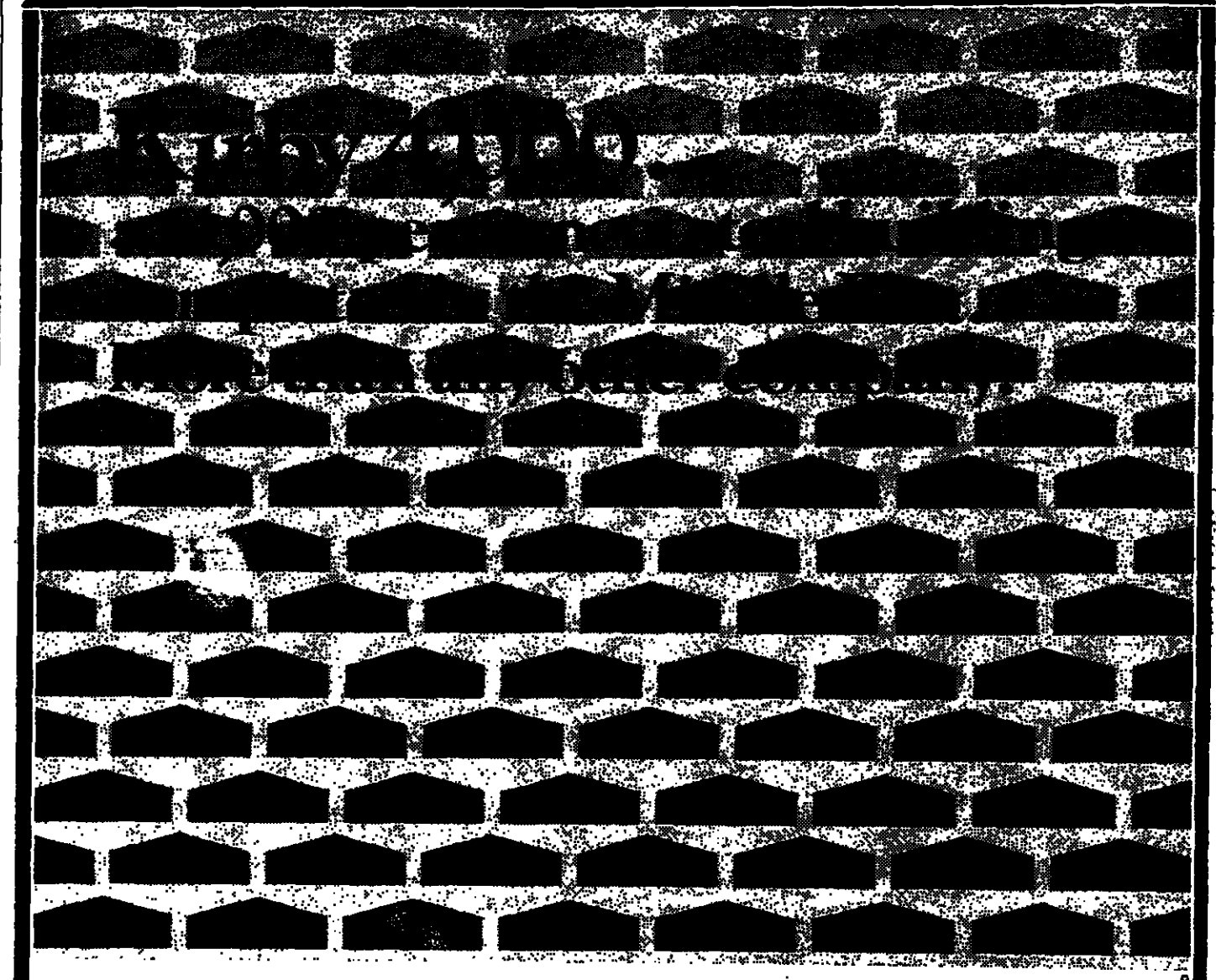
Ian Rush put Liverpool ahead and added their third goal, while the tally was completed when Trevor Cherry conceded an own goal.

Former European Cup winners Nottingham Forest stayed sixth with 15 points when they salvaged a 1-1 draw against Middlesbrough. Forest trailed to an own goal by Bryn Gunn soon after halftime but Justin Fashanu equalized with his first goal since his one million sterling (\$1.8 million) transfer from Norwich earlier this season.

Southampton crashed 4-0 at Birmingham where Alan Ball, Southampton's former England midfielder player, and Birmingham defender Mark Dennis were both sent off. Birmingham destroyed the visitors after a goalless first half, with Frank Worthington and Neil Whitmore both getting two goals.

Champions Aston Villa continued to struggle and are 16th in the 22-team division after a 1-1 draw with Coventry.

English soccer results table with columns for teams and scores.



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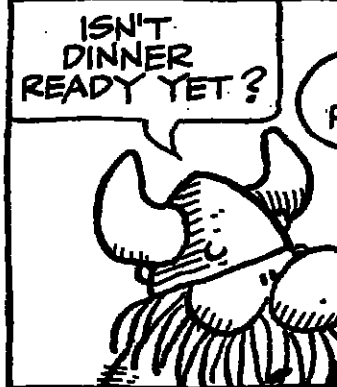
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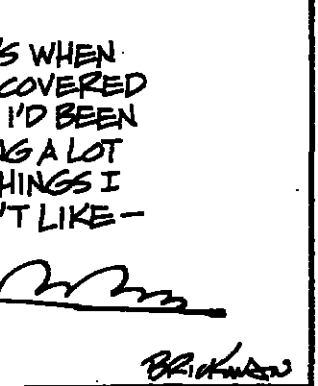
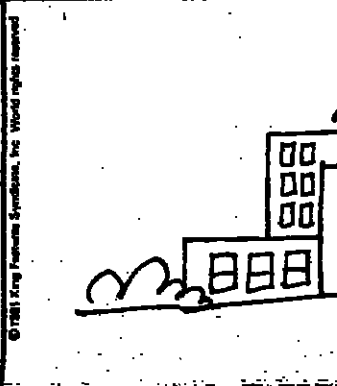
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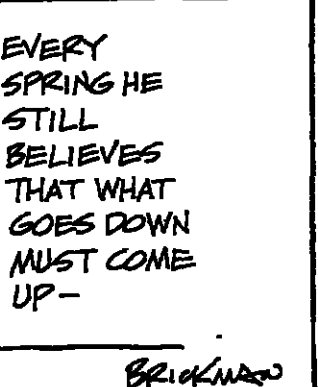
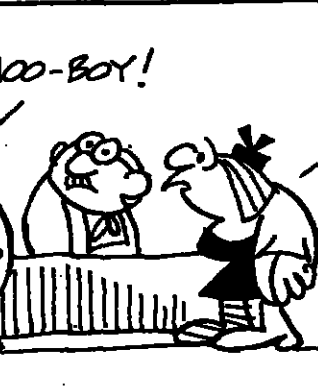
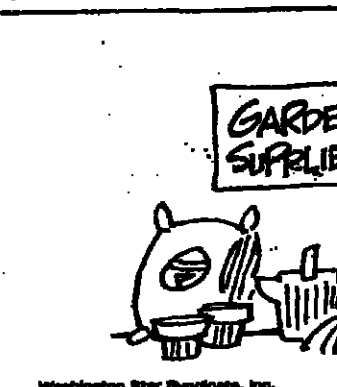
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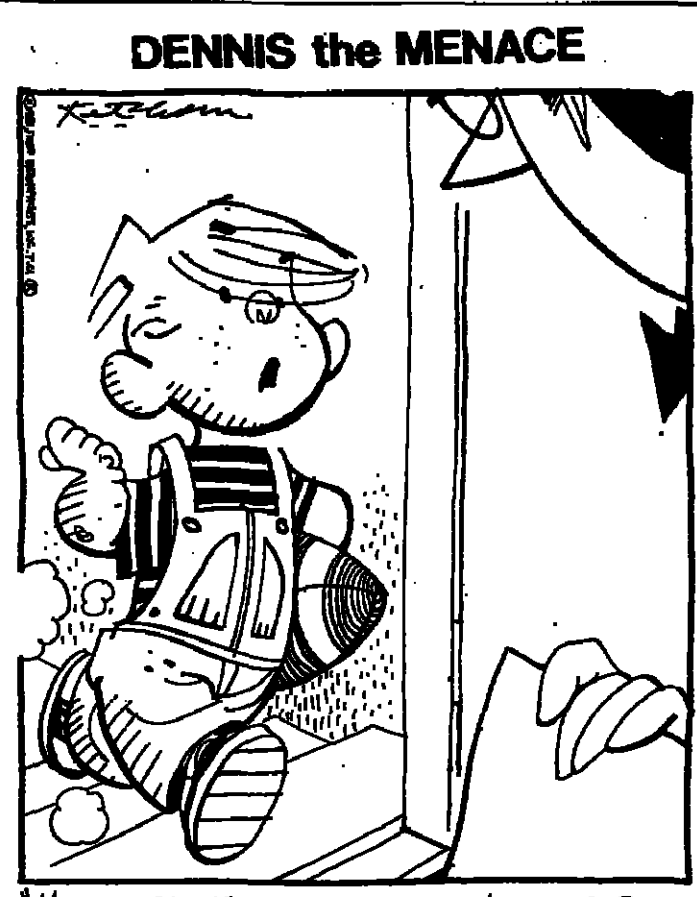
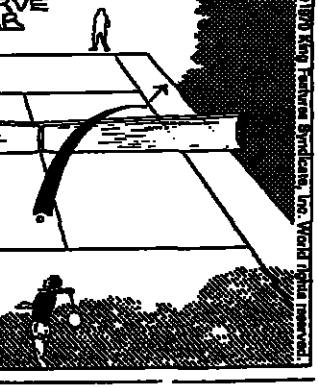
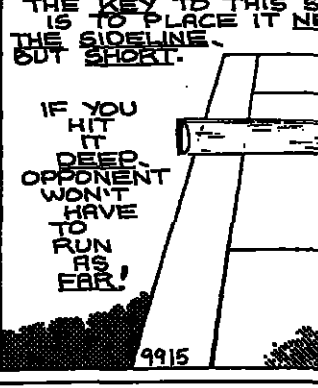
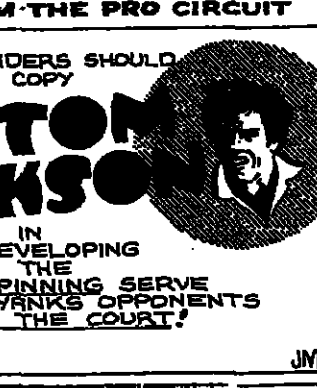
SMALL SOCIETY



WIZARD



SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS



'MAN IN THE NEXT BLOCK SAID WE'D BETTER HAVE A GOOD LAWYER.... DO WE?'

arab news Calendar

Table listing TV and radio programs for Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and Radio Francaise.

Table listing BBC and VOA radio programs.

Table listing Radio Pakistan Sunday programs.

Crossword puzzle by Thomas Joseph with clues and a grid.

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it: AXYDLBAAXR is LONGFELLOW. Includes a grid and explanation.

Contract Bridge: B. Jay Becker. Chester Sludgebucket. Includes bidding and play instructions.

Believe It or Not! Pterosaurs of which the pteranodon was one species, were flying reptiles... Includes an illustration of a pterosaur.

Your Individual Horoscope. Frances Drake. FOR SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1981. Includes zodiac signs and their characteristics.

Pharmacies Open Today. List of pharmacies and their addresses.

John D. MacArthur. THE FLORIDA INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE BILLIONAIRE... Includes a portrait of John D. MacArthur.

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PAGE 8

International

الأحد ١٣ ذي الحجة ١٤٠١ هـ

Chiang predicts victory

Nationalist Chinese display army might

TAIPEI, Taiwan, Oct. 10 (Agencies) — The Republic of China celebrated its National Day with a parade of guided missiles Saturday, one day after the latest peace overture from Peking.

President Chiang Ching-kuo presided over the parade of 12,000 military cadets, troops, reservists and women's self-defense forces marching in goosestep.

The 80-minute procession included tanks, mobilized vehicles carrying heavy artillery, the "Kung Feng" missile built by Nationalist China and other military hardware. The planned participation of 140 jets and helicopters was called off because of cloudy weather.

"Double Ten" (Oct. 10) day marks the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution in which Sun Yat-sen guided the Nationalists to the overthrow of China's last emperor.

Among those who watched the parade were

Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio and his wife, U.S. congressmen, former U.S. ambassadors to Nationalist China and former chiefs of the U.S. Military Assistant Advisory Group (MAAG), officials said.

In an address after the procession, Chiang said, "The Kuomintang and mammoth military forces and the well-equipped outfits of the armed forces are the assurance for our final victory."

President Chiang said his government was determined to unify China and predicted victory in the next decade. He made no direct reference to Peking's latest series of peace overtures, including an invitation extended Friday for him and other Nationalist leaders to visit China.

"We have been all the time thinking of our compatriots on the (Chinese) mainland and we are determined to unify China..." said Chiang who predicted this would be "the decade of victory in recovering the mainland." He said he was determined to unify China under the principles of nationalism, democracy and livelihood.

Later in the day, lion and dragon dances were staged throughout the island, and 9,800 rounds of fireworks were set off at the Tamsui River in suburban Taipei.

Meanwhile, a ranking government spokesman commented Friday that Peking's latest peace offer was "smiling offensive" and a prelude of a "military adventure."

Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang Friday invited President Chiang Ching-kuo and other Nationalist government officials to visit mainland China as a call for unification between Peking and the Republic of China.

Dr. James Soong, Nationalist Chinese government spokesman, said that the Chinese Communists' peace overture was an escalation of "peace offensive." He said: "Everyone knows that the Communists talk peace and then wage war. So we have been alarmed at the recent escalation of the Chinese Communist smiling offensive. This could be the prelude to a military adventure by the Chinese Communists over the Taiwan Straits."

"The world should not forget that the very constitution of the Chinese Communist regime includes a dedication to the subjugation of free China by force and violence. Yet, never in their new peace offensive have the Chinese Communists renounced the use of force."

"Our survival as a free society is not negotiable. It will never be compromised. Never shall we negotiate away what we have — our freedom, democracy and prosperity. The Chinese Communists have been baiting their trap with offers which they dare not extend to the people under their own control."

Soong added that Nationalist China's experience with the Communists was a long and bitter one. "The Communists have never made peace and never kept their agreements. The case of Tibet is still vividly remembered," he noted.

The Chinese Communists, he said, put on a big show Friday, and foreign diplomats and correspondents have been on summons for days.

The government spokesman also said "rumors were rife that the Communists were going to do this or that about the Republic of China. The Communists had nothing new to say." Did they make all this fuss in order to conceal something?

He described Peking's peace version as a "new speak." He urged the Chinese people to "heighten our vigilance and keep our faith with the aspirations of all the Chinese people to be free. We shall beware of the Chinese Communists bearing false gifts, and we urge the free world to do likewise."

Obote tells Ugandans to respect human life

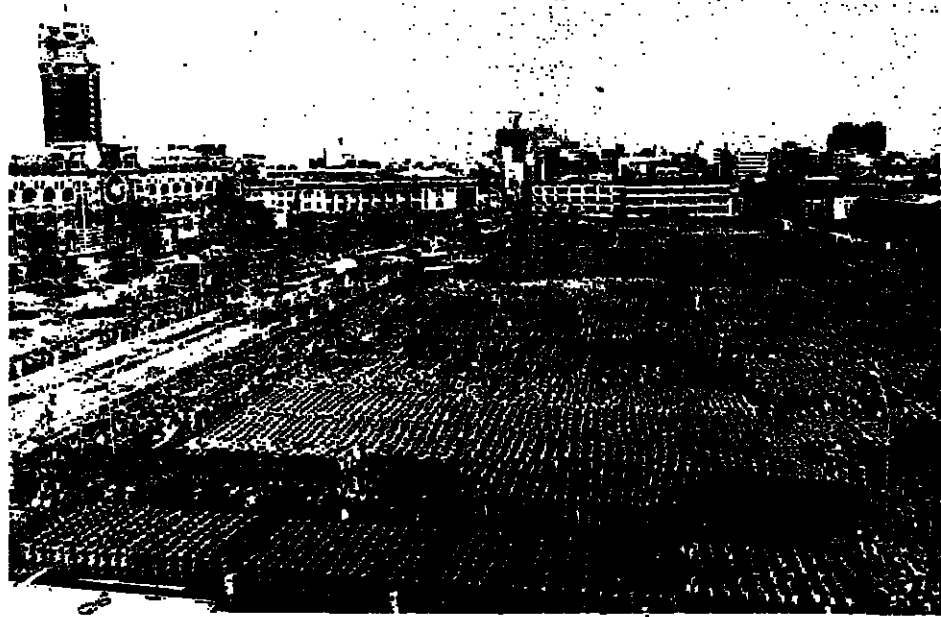
KAMPALA, Uganda, Oct. 10 (AP) — President Milton Obote marked Uganda's 19th anniversary of independence from Britain on Friday with an appeal to his countrymen to respect human life above all.

The president made a brief speech at Kololo airstrip on the outskirts of Kampala to a crowd of about 1,000 who gathered to hear him and watch a parade of troops, police, prison wardens, government workers and students.

"I call on every citizen to respect above all human life," Obote told his audience, which included the vice president and defense minister, Paulo Muwanga, the army chief of staff, Brig. Oyite Ojok, senior cabinet officials, diplomats and government officials.

Obote's government, which came to power in an election last December, has been facing an escalating threat from guerrilla groups trying to overthrow him on the grounds that he rigged the election.

Since last February, the anti-government guerrillas have been attacking police and military installations and planting land mines along well traveled roads. Innocent civilians have frequently been caught up in the violence, particularly when largely indisciplined Ugandan soldiers have mounted reprisal actions against the guerrillas.



TAIPEI PARADE: Over 12,000 military cadets, troops, reservists and self-defense forces march at a parade on Republic of China's National Day in Taipei Saturday.

Massive peace parade demands N-free Europe

BONN, Oct. 10 (R) — West Germany's peace movement, in a massive challenge to NATO nuclear strategy, rallied a quarter of a million persons in Bonn Saturday at the biggest protest the country has seen since World War II. The demonstrators, mostly young pacifists, ecologists and leftists, came in 42 special trains and 3,000 buses to demand a nuclear-free Europe and protest against NATO plans to deploy U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles.

Some politicians had feared violence but the rally, staged in a park by Bonn's 18th century university, took on the air of a pop festival. By mid-afternoon, the only incident reported by police was the smashing of five office windows. The vast rally highlighted public opposition to the stance taken by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who has championed NATO's 1979 decision to start deploying the new weapons in 1983 unless arms curbs are agreed with Moscow beforehand.

Attacks on President Ronald Reagan's tough military doctrine were one of the strongest themes. Banners proclaimed "Reagan's Peace is our Death," and one of the main speakers, veteran Free Democratic (FDP) politician William Born, told the crowd: "Europe is not a U.S. nuclear colony, nor its accomplice in the worldwide power struggle with the Soviet Union."

Other speakers branded U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig a "god of war" and claimed NATO and Soviet strategy would turn West Germany into a "superpower firing range."

Schmidt, who was in Cairo for the funeral of President Sadat, has staked his career on carrying through the NATO decision in a bid to silence critics in his Social Democratic

(SPD) Party and the FDP, its coalition ally. He said in parliament Friday that the two protesting pacifist groups organizing the rally were wrong to associate with Communists who, he said, wanted people to think Soviet missiles stood for peace and American missiles for war.

Despite his warnings, party rifts were underscored by statements of support for the rally from 80 government deputies and fighting speeches by SPD and FDP politicians.

Left-winger Erhard Eppler, a member of the SPD presidium, the party's top executive body, told the rally the new missiles were not needed since NATO was already "more than the equal" of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. In an apparent sideswipe at the chancellor, Eppler said supporters of the peace movement were not afraid of being defamed as vassals of the Communists.

"We will no longer allow ourselves to be browbeaten by people like (U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar) Weinberger, who first frightens us with the dynamic Communist world revolution and then wenders aloud if the Soviet system will end with a bang or a whimper," he said.

The Bonn rally was backed by the pro-Soviet West German Communist Party (DKP) and several other Marxist groupings, with banners urging West German withdrawal from NATO and "jobs instead of bombs." But they were vastly outnumbered by SPD, ecologist and pacifist groups. Some 60,000 demonstrators traveled to Bonn from the Netherlands and thousands of others came from Denmark, Norway, Belgium and Austria, organizers said.

The atmosphere was peaceful, relaxed, even almost festive.

Indira debunks Khalistan bid

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10 (AP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said on her return Friday night from the Commonwealth conference and a southwest Pacific tour that the foreign press exaggerated the importance of the Sikh independence movement that hijacked an Indian jetliner to Pakistan last week.

Mrs. Gandhi reacted sharply to questions at Delhi Airport about the movement for Khalistan, an independent Sikh nation, telling reporters, "I would like to tell you that it is the foreign press which is doing it. It is based outside India. It is really an anti-national activity. I think it is very wrong of the press to play it up in this manner."

Asked the size of the Khalistan movement, for which the five captured hijackers had chanted slogans, Mrs. Gandhi replied, "I have no idea, I couldn't care less."

To the suggestion that the Sept. 29 hijacking by knife-wielding Sikhs had publicized the independence movement to the entire world, Mrs. Gandhi commented "it doesn't give those things any greater importance than they really is. The facts don't change because you publicize something that has no basis."

Both India and Pakistan have fled criminal

charges against the five knife-wielding hijackers, who are scheduled to appear Sunday in court at Lahore, Pakistan, where they diverted an Indian Airlines Boeing 737 with 117 persons aboard. Pakistani commandos disguised as airline sweepers captured the sky pirates and the freed passengers and crew were returned safely to India Sept. 30.

Mrs. Gandhi now has to decide whether to prohibit Sikhs from carrying their kirpans, or daggers, aboard domestic flights. This had been permitted on grounds that wearing of the dagger was part of the Sikh religion, but it enabled the hijackers to get their weapons aboard last week.

Nearly 100 Sikh radicals have been reported arrested across northern India since the hijacking, many of them suspected of ties with the separatist movement.

Mrs. Gandhi's comment about the separatist movement's being foreign based apparently stemmed from reports that its funds and top leadership come from wealthy Sikh Communities in Britain and North America. The two foremost Khalistan leaders have been identified as Jagjit Singh of London, England, and Ganga Singh Dhillon, a travel agent in Washington, D.C.

Voyager discovers hottest gas zone

BALTIMORE, Maryland, Oct. 10 (AP) — Voyager II discovered a region surrounding Saturn that contains the hottest gas found so far in the solar system, with temperatures 100,000 times higher than those on the sun's surface, scientists said Friday.

The region's temperatures range from 600 million to more than 1 billion degrees Fahrenheit, said Dr. Stamatios M. Krimigis of the applied physics laboratory of Johns Hopkins University. The sun's surface temperature is 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

Krimigis said the region was found as Voyager II flew by the second-largest planet Aug. 26. He said the hot gas forms an enormous ring-shaped region encircling Saturn at an altitude ranging from 170,000 miles above the planet's cloud top to 450,000 miles high.

Krimigis, chief scientist of the laboratory's space department, said the gases are twice as hot as the Jupiter plasma cloud discovered by Voyager in 1979. He said Voyager was not destroyed during its passage through the plasma — a gas consisting of electrified particles — because the density is very low.

The hot plasma region appears to be centered around the orbits of Dione and Rhea, two of Saturn's icy moons, Krimigis said. It also appears to extend farther from the planet's sun-lit or "day" side than its dark or "night" side, he said.

Krimigis said scientists do not know the source of the hot gas. He said determining the cause of the gas's temperature could lead to improved energy production on earth.

116 Filipinos killed as floods sweep mining camp

MANILA, Philippines, Oct. 10 (AP) — A midnight torrent of rainwater, mud and boulders crashed down on a mining camp from a mountainside in the southern Philippines, killing at least 116 persons, the official Philippine News Agency reported Saturday.

PNA said more than 80 other persons caught in their sleep were injured in the disaster, which occurred about midnight Friday in Maco municipality in Davao Del Norte province, 960 kms southeast of Manila. Heavy rain has been reported in the area during the past two weeks.

"The victims were caught in their bunkhouses," the agency quoted Hipolito de Guzman, Red Cross administrator in the provincial capital of Tagum, as saying. "It was like a dam that gave way."

In another natural disaster, Tropical storm Lydia slammed into the north Pacific coast of Mexico, flooding two dams, swamping lowlands and killing at least 65 persons authorities said.

They said Friday most of the dead were in remote coastal and mountain villages. Eleven deaths were reported in Culiacan, the capital of Sinaloa state, police there said. The storm hit the coastal regions late Wednesday but reports of casualties and damage did not emerge until Thursday night and Friday.

Five other dams in the state were said to be in danger of flooding but it was not clear if any was about to break, according to authorities. The region is one of Mexico's major agricultural areas and a major exporter of tomatoes and other produce to the United States.

In Los Mochis, in the northern part of Sinaloa, an estimated 800 houses were destroyed, said a Red Cross spokesman in Culiacan. Electrical service to Culiacan went out Thursday night, and telephone service to the city of some 100,000 was sporadic. Some water supplies were contaminated.

Many villages were isolated by washed out roads and downed telephone lines and officials said the casualty toll could rise. Mexico's National Weather Service said winds peaked at 90 mph (144 kph) in some coastal regions.

French captain faces charges

PARIS, Oct. 10 (R) — The deputy chief of France's crack paramilitary intervention force has been charged following a police operation against an arms smuggling network linked to extreme right-wing political organizations, police said.

Capt. Paul Barrill, 34, second in command of the gendarmerie group that specializes in anti-terrorist operations, is one of eight persons charged after police seized arms in a car entering France from Belgium last Sunday. Police said Capt. Barrill, who has taken part in some of the group's most spectacular actions in the past six years, faced unspecified arms offenses and had been released on bail.

Six others, including a 27-year-old former mercenary, were being held on charges arising out of the investigation by the police unit specializing in anti-state crimes, they said. According to police sources quoted in Paris newspapers Saturday, the arms seized in a car on the main Paris-Brussels road were intended for clandestine extreme right-wing groups active since the election of a Socialist administration last May.

The consignment, being transported by a 47-year-old cafe proprietor, included 50 Smith and Wesson pistols with their serial numbers filed off, the sources said. Olivier Danet, 27, a former mercenary in Africa and the Middle East, had been charged with organizing the network after police found an arms cache in his rented room in the western city of Rouen, the sources were quoted as saying.

Carbon monoxide said riskier than nicotine

LONDON, Oct. 10 (R) — Carbon monoxide rather than nicotine is the likely cause of heart disease in cigarette smokers, according to a report in the authoritative British medical magazine, *The Lancet*.

The report was compiled by researchers from the Imperial Cancer Research Fund who had set out to discover why pipe smokers have no more heart disease than non-smokers, while cigarette smokers face a much greater risk of dying from it. The researchers compared the amounts of nicotine and carbon monoxide in blood samples from pipe, cigar and cigarette smokers.

They found that while pipe smokers had the highest nicotine levels, cigarette smokers had more than twice as much carbon monoxide in their blood as pipe smokers. The report said the likely explanation was that pipe smokers inhaled less deeply and took in less carbon monoxide, but absorbed more nicotine through the lining of the mouth.

"The observation that pipe smokers have a relatively high nicotine intake but little if any excess risk of death from coronary heart disease strongly suggests that nicotine is not the major cause of the high risk found in cigarette smokers," the report said.

Good Morning

By Jihad Al Khazen

Giving up a long time ago on the "elixir of life", mankind has lowered its sights considerably; the secrets of longevity has been occupying researchers for a long time. But as usual with science, no firm conclusion has been reached. Countless cheerful old souls from such places as Georgia have been thoroughly interviewed and examined, with the results no more than a clutch of generalities — definitely no pills or injections in prospect to see you through to your hundred and thirty years in this place of sorrow.

For what they're worth, here's a sample. You never know, it might add a twinkle to your eye, if not place you beside the senior citizens of the Ukraine or the Caucasus.

The first rule apparently is to do only that what you would like doing: that will make you happy (but probably very poor), and happiness, as everyone knows, renders you immune to the deprivations of time. Which ties up immediately with the second rule, which is that you have to laugh a lot, at least that's what all the old folk interviewed did when they saw themselves surrounded by earnest souls in specs and white coats asking any number of foolish questions.

Thirdly, as you would expect from someone who has nothing much to do all day except give the odd laugh, it was found that all the old folk had enough time on their hands for long, healthful, sleep. So that goes on the list also. Which brings us to requirement No. 4, which is never to smoke or drink. Now since you only do what you like and are probably poor as a result, you have no real choice in the matter.

Rule No. 5 is, problematically, that you have to work very hard, as that is the way to fitness, etc. But then as you have just been told that you must do only what you like you can turn and say "But I don't like to work hard" and let the matter rest there.

And oh, yes. Mind how you cross the road.

Translated from Ashraf Al-Awsat

Poles stage sit-in over land policy

WARSAW, Oct. 10 (AP) — Some 40 to 50 farmers Friday occupied a conference room at the Polish Ministry of Agriculture here in a protest against government land policies.

The Polish news agency PAP said 20 farmers who began the sit-in Wednesday were joined by additional farmers Thursday and Friday and that attempts to resolve the dispute had failed. The farmers, most of them from Silesia province in eastern Poland, oppose a government decision to combine their small plots of land into larger units.

Agriculture Minister Jerzy Wojtecki offered to have local officials in the province resolve the dispute, but the farmers said they would remain in the building here until they had a guarantee that the dispute will be resolved.

The farmers were said to be making a red-and-white banner to hang from the building's windows saying "We Demand Return of our Land." Poland's private farmers produce most of the country's food on their own plots and last April won government permission to form their own independent union, "Rural Solidarity."

In another development, a giant statue of Lenin near Cracow was spattered with white paint Thursday, PAP reported Saturday. The agency said someone flung paint from the lowered window of a moving car, leaving white blotches all over the statue in the Cracow suburb of Nowa Huta.

Meanwhile, four young persons were arrested in a northern port city of Gdansk Friday on charges of planning to hijack a plane to the West, PAP reported. It said two men and two women intended to use an unspecified "dangerous implement" in taking over a domestic flight from Gdansk to Warsaw Wednesday.

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